PUNJAB YEAR BOOK



A DOCUMENT OF
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

PUNJAB YEAR BOOK 1975

DIRECTORATE OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS PUNJAB

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The President of Pakistan



Ch. Fazal illahi

About Ourselves

The Year Book used to be a regular publication of the West Pakistan Information Department but for unknown reasons it was discontinued after the dissolution of One Unit. Since the Year Book served as a useful reference book, the Directorate is resuming its publication from this year. The present issue being the first issue since the re-emergence of Punjab as a Province after the break-up of One Unit we have covered briefly the periods starting from 1971 when the People's Government came into power.

The Directorate is also separately compiling a review of four years' activities in the public sector under People's Government which will be more comprehensive covering all development projects of various Departments with up-to-date statistics.

We welcome suggestions from the Departments and readers for making improvements in the future publications.

1st June, 1976

HAMED ALI BEG,
Director, Public Relations,
Punjab.

The Governor of Punjab



Mr. Mohammad Abbas Abbasi,

The Progressive Punjab

Courtesy Pakistan Times and Sun, Lahore.
Director Public Relations, Punjab

The Independence Day this year marks the completion of more than three and a half years of the Peoples regime which began at the most critical point in our history. Shaken to the core by the traumatic events of December, 1971 and thoroughly disillusioned in the mad dictatorship which took the country to the brink of annihilation, the people of Pakistan, for the first time in twenty-five years, were immersed in a state of total despair, born out of a military and political defeat of which they were kept ignorant till the last moment. Had history not taken the turn it did and had power not passed into the safe and sure hands of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in whom the people had reposed their full confidence through the process of elections, there is no saying what unfortunate situation might have developed from this ugly mood of national dejection. That fateful day in December, 1971 saw the nation heave an almost audible sigh of relief and take a vow to build a new Pakistan; a strong, sovereign, democratic, progressive Pakistan—the Pakistan of Allama Iqbal's and Quaid-e-Azam's dreams. Since that day the nation has never looked back.

No doubt the country did pass through many a difficult situation created by its enemies within and abroad, but there was none to which the sagacious leadership of the Peoples Government was not equal. Hurdles did arise and were surmounted with an unmatched agility. Problems did come up but were resolved with firmness and ability. At times nature proved as unkind as man himself but the peoples' courage and determination remained undaunted. The devastating floods of 1973, the tragic accident to Tarbela Dam, the near drought conditions of 1974, the holocaust of Swat earthquake and many another vagaries of nature visited us in quick succession; were faced squarely and overpowered bravely. As if to match nature step by step, man himself created crisis after crisis, each one of which stands resolved in a spirit of amity, understanding and dignified accommodation. The Simla agreement, release of 90,000 prisoners of war, vacation of territory occupied by India, recognition of Bangla Desh, solution of the Qadiani issue, unanimous adoption of the permanent Consti-

tution, creation and careful nurturing of democratic institution after a long lapse into totalitarianism, holding of the Islamic Summit, smooth handling of the situation in Baluchistan and successful conduct of a foreign policy based on the axiom "goodwill for all and malice towards none" are some of the many outstanding achievements of which any representative Government anywhere in the world should rightfully be proud of.

On the socio-economic front, the record of the past three and a half years is no less brilliant. The land reforms the labour laws, the legal and administrative reforms, the new education policy, taking over of key industries, nationalisation of banking and life insurance, strengthening of the public sector, mechanisation of agriculture, overcoming of the initial slump in production, launching of an ambitious but balanced development programme, containment of the effects of the international price spiral and overcoming the economic crisis sparked off by sudden raise in the oil prices, are all land-marks in a record of constant achievements under the able and inspiring leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the architect of a brilliant present and a brighter future for the new Pakistan.

The immediate after-effects of the abortive 1971 war were felt, perhaps, more in the Punjab than anywhere else in the country. A large chunk of the provinces fertile land had passed into alien hands, hundreds of our brave sons had laid their lives and thousands more had gone into captivity defending the integrity of the homeland; some 800,000 persons had to be rehabilitated in the war affected areas. The speed and determination with which these herculean problems were tackled by the Peoples Government at the Federal as well as provincial level would always be remembered by the people of the Punjab with pride and gratitude; pride in their political judgement at the time of the 1971 elections and gratitude to the Almighty for allowing the right people to take over the reigns of Government at the right time.

Externally too, Punjab and the "Punjabis" had come in for scathing criticism in the context of the foreign-inspired secessionist movement in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak war of 1971. In retrospect, the object of this malicious propaganda would seem to be nothing but further dismemberment of the residuary Pakistan. The speed and effectiveness with which this unholy design was checked and countered by the country's enlightened leadership is a matter of record for history and a source of proud satisfaction not only for the people of the Punjab but for the whole of Pakistan.

Having recalled the conditions in which the transfer of power from the usurper to where it rightfully belonged took place and having touched upon the achievements, under extremely difficult and adverse circumstances, of the first truly representative national Government after the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, I would like to recount briefly the development in various fields of human endeavour in the Punjab since the advent of the peoples Party Government.

The Chief Minister of Punjab



Mr. Sadiq Hussain Qureshi,

In this context, I would like to make a basic point clear at the very outset. It is often said, merely for the sake of criticism, by interested quarters that changes at the highest political level in the Punjab have led to administrative and political instability. This line of partisan propaganda is patently hollow for two main reasons. Firstly, the Peoples Party Government is not dependent on personal whims and leanings but is bound by a Party Manifesto on the basis of which it came into power and, as such, any change of leadership in the province becomes irrelevant and immaterial to the declared party programme. Secondly, the self-same critics are on record to have initially welcomed every change of leadership in the Punjab.

The following paragraphs contain a resume of the activities of the PPP Government in the Punjab since it came into office on the strength of popular vote:

The new education policy has placed the main emphasis on technological and scientific education and free and universal education upto the Matriculation standard.

Under the scheme for nationalising private educational institutions, 96 degree colleges, 2 law colleges, over 600 high schools, 1169 middle schools and about 800 primary schools have been taken over by the Government upto September 1974 to improve educational system/standards. A massive programme of adult education was launched to cover a target of one million persons. A new university is being set up at Multan, and the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, has been converted into a full-fledged Islamic University. A new medical college has also been set up at Lyallpur as also in Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur. The allocation for scholarship has been raised to provide help to the needy/poor students from Rs. 1.07 crore in 1971-72 to Rs. 1.60 crore in 1973-74 and to Rs. 1.80 crore in 1974-75.

During the last three years, 78 colleges were nationalised and the following programme of expansion completed:—

(*i*) Opening of 12 new Inter Colleges;
(*ii*) Upgradation of 8 Inter Colleges to Degree colleges;
(*iii*) Introduction of Science Unit in 25 Inter-Colleges and 10 Degree Colleges;
(*iv*) Introduction of Zoology and Botany in 5 existing Degree Colleges;
(*v*) Completion of new hostels in Multan, Sargodha and Bahawalpur;
(*vi*) Construction of 2576 more schools in the Punjab.

Development grant to the tune of Rs. 259.13 lacs was extended to the Universities of the Province during 1973-74 and 1974-75 to complete the Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical and Public Health Engineering

Department of the Engineering University and to equip the Physics a Chemical University Departments of the Punjab University.

In addition, the following measures have been taken to streami education in the Province:—

1. The Pay Scales of teachers were revised to remove frustra among the teachers.
2. Students amenities have been extended in the form of ch transport and hostels facilities. The Government is also in ducing the scheme of 'Book Banks' in Universities and Colle 'Interest Free Loans', local re-printing of foreign books an large number of libraries in schools, colleges and even in communities.
3. Education Councils have been set up at Provincial and Dis levels who would recommend the needs for new institutio consolidation and up-gradation of existing institutions at levels.
4. The Centres of excellence are being opened in every Unive which would earmark areas of specialization and organize modern courses at the highest level.

Agriculture

Maximum attention is being paid by the People's Party Govern to putting the agricultural economy of the country on an even keel. action taken by the Government include the provision of better incen for the tenants, introduction of a more justifiable relationship between owner and the tenants and provision of maximum credit facilities to tenants and the owners of small agricultural plots, by way of fertiliz seeds, tubewells, etc.

A project for the integrated rural development programme has launched. This aims at co-ordinating the activities of various Govern Departments and semi-autonomous bodies and pooling their reso for organizing the agricultural economic and rural development progr on an integrated basis. The crux of the project is to bring about nece structural changes to integrate various components of the develop programme such as services and supplies, supervised credit, sto marketing and extension education through co-ordinating the activ of various nation-building departments. Farmers will be actively invo in the development process through farmers' own associations at village and the project level so that farmers themselves are responsible their socio-economic betterment and cultural advancement.

Land Reforms

Land reforms were introduced in March 1972 which aimed at a chang the agrarian relationship and reduction in concentration of landed we which is the basic sources of income in the rural areas. Under the Ref previous ceiling of 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres non-irrigated (36000 produce index unit) were reduced to 12000 produce index

plus 2000 units allowed for tractor or a tubewell) Concessions relating to orchards, Shikargahs and stud farms were withdrawn. Holding acquired by Government servants were reduced. Landlords were made to pay land revenue, cost of seed and water rate in full and cost of other inputs on 50:50 basis with the tenants. Thus Land Reforms were not only designed to reduce concentration of landed wealth but also to improve production incentives and achieve better income between the tenants and the landlords.

By the end of November, 1974, the total area resumed under land reforms in the Punjab amounted to over 3 lac acres, out of which about 2 lac acres have been allotted to over 1 lac tenants. Work on the resumption of land and its distribution is still in progress.

Co-operatives The PPP Government in Punjab attaches the utmost importance to the co-operative movement in order to alleviate the lot of the toiling masses. It has already embarked on an extensive plan to improve the functioning of co-operatives in the country.

The Co-operative Movement in general and Co-operative Banks in particular had fallen prey to vested interests and had become fertile ground for exploitation by influential people. However, the Government has taken immediate steps to introduce drastic reforms and to put an end to such exploitation.

Central Co-operative Banks, basically meant for financing the primary societies of small farmers and men with limited means of income were also being used to advance commercial loans. Commercial lending by Central Co-operative Bank was, therefore, totally stopped in order to release more funds for the agriculture sector. The enforcement of the Presidential Reforms Order and Martial Law Order No. 241 released substantial funds for financing the members of Primary Co-operative Societies whose credit limits against personal security were raised to Rs. 2,000/- as against Rs. 1,000/-

Co-operative Societies had been facing difficulties in getting fertilizer and other agricultural inputs to meet the genuine requirements of their members. The Punjab Agricultural Supply and Development Corporation was, therefore, directed to give preference to co-operatives over individuals in the distribution of fertilizer, etc. According to available information approximately 50% of the total fertilizer distributed in the Province has been channelised through co-operative societies.

Housing and Phyiscal Planning The Department of Housing and Physical Planning has launched a number of schemes to provide developed plots and construct flats/quarters in various parts of the Province. During the year 1972-73, nine schemes were taken up by the Department and ten more schemes formulated and implemented during the year 1973-74. About a dozen schemes have been

approved for implementation during the present financial year, t object being to provide at least 60000 plots to low-income groups in t urban areas.

The Department has undertaken the implementation of Industr Workers' housing scheme at Lyallpur where the construction of 500 fl has been started and is progressing well. Necessary steps are also to ta up similar housing projects for industrial workers at Lahore and Multan.

The tempo of developmental activities in the on-going housing scher has been accelerated and 1100-D type quarters were completed in t Lahore Township. *The construction of another* 500-D *type quarters underway and these alongwith about* 750 *more quarters were completed* duri *the year* 1973-74. The developmental work in the 1500 acres Multan Ro Scheme was also started and about 5000 plots have been developed in t scheme, alongwith sites for 2000 multi-storeyed flats. Work on all the projects is proceeding satisfactorily.

Health

In order to provide health cover to all our people especially those living far-flung rural areas the People's Government has formulated a comp hensive health policy within the shortest possible time. During this peri the addition of 36 rural health centres has been made and funds for co struction of 38 new Rural Health Centres (two per district) have also be provided for during the current financial year.

Specialised facilities have been provided at each district headquart hospitals, almost in all the districts of the Province so that the people co get specialised medical aid near their homes.

New Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals have been constructed at Pas Alipur, Phalia, Pakpattan and Rajanpur. The work of constructi extension is also in progress at the various Tehsil Headquarters incluc Leiah, Sadiqabad and Murree.

An important achievement in the field of medical education has been establishment of 2 new Medical Colleges in the Province—one at Lyal and the other at Bahawalpur. These colleges started functioning from academic session 1973-74.

The number of seats in the King Edward Medical College, Lah Nishtar Medical College, Multan and Quaid-e-Azam Medical Coll Bahawalpur, have also been raised from 154, 112 and 107 to 200 e Separate seats for the under-developed districts in the Province have been reserved in all the Medical Colleges.

The number of training Institutions for Nurses have been incre and a new Public Health School for the training of Lady Health Visitor been opened at Multan. The number of admissions has been incre

from 60 to 110 in the Punjab Health Nursing School, Lahore. The number of seats for training of Sanitary Inspectors has also been increased. The facilities for training of dispensers too have been extended at all the District Headquarters Hospitals in the Province.

Social Welfare The Social Welfare Department has been completely toned up and reorganized by the People's Party Government. The emphasis has now been shifted to local participation and control of the social welfare agencies. This has given due incentive to the people and it is encouraging to note that the common man realising the great need for social welfare work, has started taking keen interest, and rendering fullest help in the work of social welfare agencies.

Communications Works and Highways Main schemes either already completed or in hand with the Department of Communication upto the current financial year are:—

1. Widening and Improvement of Shahrah-e-Pakistan, Lahore to Attock.
2. Widening and Improvement of Muzaffargarh Punjnad Road.
3. Widening and Improvement of Sargodha Mianwali Road.
4. Widening and Improvement of Multan Vehari Arifwala Road.
5. Construction of bridge over Chenab near Wazirabad and bridge over River Ravi at Mari Pattan.
6. Over-headed bridges at Gujranwala, Lahore, Dina, Taraki and Burhan.

Financial provision for the current year include:—

1. Annual Development programme 1973-74 for construction of new roads, widening of existing road and construction of bridges	19.45 crore
2. Restoration of flood damages to roads and bridges	4.05 "
3. Priority Roads of defence importance (being financed by the Federal Government)	2.10 "
4. Maintenance and repair of roads which includes the provision	4.48 "

Auqaf Department During the last three years, the project cell of Auqaf Department spent Rs. 23,67,694 on the repairs, expansion and renovation of different shrines and mosques in Lahore, Multan, Sargodha, Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur. Out of this amount of Rs. 3,54,245 were spent on Data Darbar providing better water and lighting system and on its expansion.

Construction costing over Rs. 33 lacs is under progress. Out of this amount of Rs. 15,67,614 are for the construction relating to Data Darbar. A plan of Rs. 1,50,000 is under consideration for the repairs and expansion of the Shrine of Shah Jamal, Lahore, the Shrine of Hazrat Shams Qari,

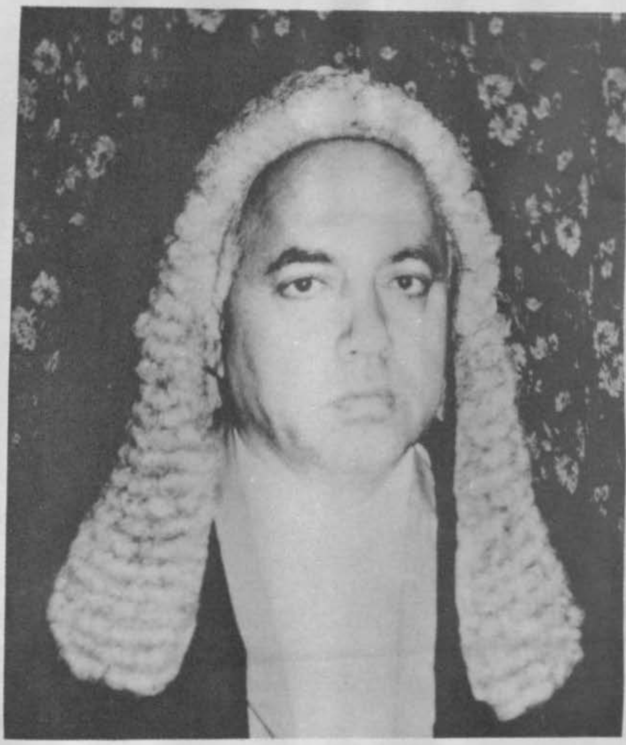
Lahore, Shahi Masjid Chiniot, and the Jamia Masjid Markazi, Rawalpin As directed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, a golden gate design at Isfahan, through the co-operation of the Iranian Government, has be installed at Data Darbar. It has cost almost Rs. one Million.

Labour Welfare By amending various labour laws and enacting new laws, the Gover ment has, besides the right of association and security of service, provid the following benefits for the workers:—

1. Participation in management at factory level. The employ cannot take any decision regarding service rules, work conditions and anything concerning workers' welfare without t advice of the workers' representatives.
2. Workers have been authorised to get the accounts of the facto audited and to nominate auditors.
3. Workers' share in the company's profit which was fixed at 2 previously has been raised to 5%.
4. Compulsory group insurance has been introduced.
5. The rate of gratuity has been increased from 15 days to 20 da for every completed year of service. It has also been ma admissible to a worker even on termination of his servic resignation and death.
6. Workers used to contribute 2% of their wages for social secur scheme. They have been exempted from this contributi It is now paid by the employers.
7. Housing schemes have been started for the workers.
8. It has been provided by law that one child of each worker s be educated by the employer. Employers have already star contributing Rs. 100/- per worker per annum for this purp The Government has undertaken the responsibility of educati
9. Law for old-age pension has been introduced.

Under the Social Security Ordinance workers have been given compl medical cover. They are also given other benefits like compensation case of injury, part of wages in case of sickness, pension to dependents c deceased worker, special grants and other benefits which are prevalent the more advanced countries of the world, and which they were not gett previously.

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Sh. Rafique Ahmad,
Speaker, Punjab Assembly.



Dr. Abdul Khaliq,
Minister for Finance.



Mr. Rais Shabbir Ahmed Khan,
Minister for Local Government, Social Welfare, Housing and Physical Planning.



Mr. Akbar Minhas,
Minister for Livestock, Forest & Dairy Development.



Mr. M. Yar Khan Lashari,
Minister for Food and Co-operation



Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan,
Minister for Information & Planning Development.

The Punjab: Basic Facts

By: M. Karim Khan
(Courtesy: Dawn, Karachi).

The Punjab is bordered by the frontier province in the north-west, Baluchistan in the south-west, by Sind in the south, by the Indian territory of East Punjab and Rajasthan in the east, and by the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir and the Azad Kashmir area, in the north.

It is a panoramic land of five rivers and four mountain ranges. The rivers are: The Sindh, the Ravi, the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Sutlej. The ranges are: the Murri-Nathiagali range, which is an off-shoot of the Himalaya in the north; the famous Khewra salt range stretching through the middle of the Jhelum district and its off-shoots reaching upto Kala Bagh in Mianwali district; the Soan-Sakaisar range stretching from the middle of Campbellpur district and reaching upto about 35 miles from Sargodha; and the famous Suleman range bordering on the western side of the province and covering most of the tribal belt along D.G. Khan district.

The Punjab has an area of 79,542 square miles. Administratively, it is divided into five divisions, i.e. Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Multan and Bahawalpur. The administrative head of each Division, comprising of several districts, is the Commissioner, while the head in the district is the Deputy Commissioner.

The Punjab is rich in minerals, important amongst which are the rock salt, gypsum, iron and coal. The areas comparatively abounding in the production of minerals are the Salt Range, and the Potohar Plateau. The Salt mines are located at Khewra (Jhelum district), Warcha (Sargodha district) and Kalabagh (Mianwali). The next important mineral of the Punjab is coal. Coal deposits are generally of poor quality and the seams are thin. Recently discovered deposits of coal and iron in the D.G. Khan district are, however, of a better quality and more abundant and of thick seams.

It may be mentioned that the Khewra salt range contains unlimited deposits of salt of almost the best quality in the world and the Khewra

mines which stretch to almost 1400 feet deep in the ground contain huge quantitites of crystalised salt of various colours and hues and of the purest quality available anywhere in the world.

Mineral oil or petroleum is one of the important sources of power in the Province. There are six oil fields in the Punjab which are all located in the Potohar Plateau. Dhulian oilfield (Campbelpur district) and Balkasar oilfields (Jhelum district) supply about 90% of the total production of the country. Natural Gas has also been located at Uch, Mari and Dhulian, Punjab is also utilizing the Sui Gas, transmitted from Sui to Multan, Lahore, Lyallpur and Rawalpindi. The chief deposits of iron are situated near Kalabagh.

Large deposits of gypsum are found in the Salt Range. Important gypsum fields are at Khewra from where a very handsome annual production of gypsum is obtained.

Besides exporting rice and cotton of the finest variety, the Province is a potential producer of textile goods, hides and skins and wool. Likewise, sports goods, fans, electric items and surgical appliances are manufactured at Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore and some other towns. All these are important foreign exchange earners. Efforts have been made to organize and streamline export of handicrafts including pottery and lacquar work. In addition, the Province exports cement, lime-stone, bones, petroleum products, woolen and cotton textiles, edible oils, cotton seeds, etc.

Average annual rainfall is low, except in the northern mountaneous region. The annual rainfall is 31.8″ at Sialkot, 19.2″ at Lahore and 7″ at Multan. Except in the northern strip of mountaineous land, the effectiveness of rainfall is low, owing to high Summer temperatures, and the resultant high rate of evaporation and transpiration. Irrigation is, therefore, a necessity for agricultural growth. The irrigation system in the province consists of a network of canals and Barrages, covering almost half of the total irrigated area in the Province.

The population of Punjab is estimated at 3,73,74,000 according to the 1972 census. There has been a noticeable trend towards a repid increase of urban population, from 1961 onwards, and this trend appears to have become rather more pronounced in recent years.

According to the Census of 1972, only about 25 per cent of population in the province is literate. While Urdu is the national and official language in the Punjab, Punjabi is widely spoken, particularly in the northern half while *Seraiki* (also called Multani) is mostly used in the southern districts including D.G. Khan, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Jhang, Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan.

A great majority of the people live in the villages which pulsate with folk-traditions, glamour and festivity. The people enjoy a colourful life. Their favourite games are the Kabbadi, volley-ball, hockey and football in the villages, while cricket is popular in the cities.

The Province has a rich historical, cultural and linguistic background in as much as *Kafis*, *dohas* and couplets of poets like Waris Shah, Bulley Shah, Khwaja Farid, Sultan Bahu, and Shah Hussain, etc. are most popular amongst the village folk. These poets have almost an identical message to give and have common emotional, aesthetic, cultural and ideological approach to life, which knits the people together into a homogeneous class, though they be living in far-flung areas.

In addition to the poets mentioned above, almost all of which have the distinction of being famous saints whose annual urses are held in the form of big public meals at the places where their tombs are situated, the Punjab has the pride of being the last resting resort of such other eminent saints like Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakar at Pakpattan; Hazrat Data Ganj Baksh at Lahore; Khwaja Noor Mohammad of Mohar Sharif; Hazrat Khwaja Suleman of Taunsa Sharif; Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar of D. G. Khan; Hazrat Imam Bari of Rawalpindi district; Hazrat Mukhdum sial of Makhad Sharif, Hazrat Bahwal Haq Zakria, Shah Shams Sabzwari and Hazrat Shah Gurdez of Multan, and Hazrat Sultan Bahu of Jhang district and so many others.

In the context of the above facts, Punjab can well be described as a land of *urses*, *melas* and festivity. In addition, the people of this Province have been topping in games and sports including cricket, football, hockey, Kabadi, etc. In wrestling too the Punjab not only tops the list in Pakistan, but it is also the land of eminent wrestlers who have proved their superiority in international wrestling contests and are regarded amongst the world's champion wrestlers, particularly in the traditional style of wrestling.

Lahore, the capital of the Province, is replete with buildings of historical importance like Shahi Masjid, which is indeed the biggest mosque anywhere in the sub-continent; the Shahi Qila which was constructed by the Mughal emperor, Shahjehan and is daily visited by thousands of people to see the remains of glory which was once there; the tomb of Jehangir; and the *mazar* of Nur Jehan who ruled over his heart; the Shalimar gardens, which even now provide the venue for tea parties given in the honour of visiting dignitaries by the citizens of Lahore; the *mazar* of Madhu Lal Hussain, the well-known poet-saint, famous for his epic love for a Hindu lad named Madhu; and the Minar-e-Pakistan, built as a memorial to the creation of Pakistan, at the place where actually the Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940.

This land of five rivers which, incidentally, bore the brunt of the wars that have been fought against Indian aggression, has also been the main

Province to suffer as a consequence of separation of East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh). Unstable labour situation, shortage of essential industrial raw-material and machinary and above all, the prevailing economic and political uncertainty at that time also contributed in seriously retarding the industrial output and in discouraging investment by the people who could otherwise do so.

Lack of foreign aid flow also reached a low level resulting in seriously reducing the resources pontentials, and availability of essential goods usually imported from outside the country, All these factors directly lead to serious shortfalls in the availability of essential consumer goods and created insurmountable inflationary trends. The employment situation also deteriorated on account of the extremely low level of productive activity, particularly in the days immediately after the take over of the Government by the People's Party regime.

To remedy the serious socio-economic situation prevailing in the Province in those days, Government initiated several policy measures/programmes to revive the economy and accelerate agricultural and industrial production; to improve employment situation; to check inflationary pressures, and to remedy the patently uneven distribution of wealth.

The development programme was accelerated to revive productive and investment activity, and to generate employment. The allocation under the development programme in Punjab was increased from Rs. 337.7 million during 1971-72 to Rs. 1014 million in 1972-73, Rs. 1419 million in 1973-74 and Rs. 1800 million in 1974-75. Beside the overall acceleration of the Annual Development Programme, its structure was changed so as to reorient the programme in favour of sectors which generated output on a quicker basis, i.e. agriculture, roads and transportation, Physical Planning and Housing, the Social Sectors, and the People's Work Programme. Government also initiated policies under which incentives were provided for raising industrial and agricultural production. For the industrial sector better export incentives were created so as to revive production.

For increasing the use of modern agricultural inputs like fertilizer, improved seeds, pesticides, sprayers, tubewells, agricultural machinery etc. Government provided large amount of subsidy (1971-72=Rs. 7.60 crores 1972-73—Rs. 26.35 crores, 1973-74=Rs. 27.07 crores) despite tight budgetary position. And, in order to provide the requisite finance for productive activities liberal credit was provided through a simplified procedure. Due to these measures the agricultural production levels showed substantial improvement in 1973-74 and 1974-75 in case of wheat, sugar-cane, rice and gram. This led to a high sectoral growth rate of 6.8% despite a set back in cotton production. The growth rate of 6.8% was achieved in the agriculture sector despite the floods which were most extensive during the years 1973, 1974, and 1975.

Besides productive and employment generating programmes, a number of basic reforms in the economic system, aiming at social justice and increased benefits to the common man, were introducted in quick succession. These were introduced in the fields of agriculture, industry, labour, insurance and banking, exchange system, social sectors and Marine shipping and marketting of Petroleum Products and thereby covered almost all the facets of basic economic relationships.

Moreover, as a result of the various structural reforms, economic relationships between the tenant and landlord, worker and owner, and the employer and his employee, have also undergone substantial changes in favour of the common man.

Government control over basic industries, banks, insurance, means of transportation and communication has been increased for the benefit of the labouring class. There is no doubt that the overall re-orientation of economic policies will certainly give a better deal to the common man and contribute towards re-distribution of wealth in favour of the low income groups.

Economic Situation in the Punjab in 1974-75

During 1974-75, the economy faced canal water shortages, summer drought, shortage of power, high costs of basic inputs and unfavourable market conditions. These factors depressed production of kharif crops except rice and slowed down industrial growth. This reduced the overall growth potential of the economy, adversely affected the availability of sugar-cane (and production of sugar) and kept the level of wheat production at a low level. Sector-wise situation during this period is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Agricultural Production

Area and production levels of major crops in the Punjab were as shown by the figures below:—

	Area (lac acres)			Production (lac tons)		
	1973-74	1974		1973-74	1974-75	
		Target	Estimated		Target	Estimate
Kharif						
Rice	17.62	19.50	20.29	10.97	13.00	11.34
Basmati	9.06	9.50	12.05	4.69	5.80	5.85
Coarse	8.56	10.00	8.24	6.28	7.20	5.49
Sugar-cane	10.91	10.50	11.72	163.55	170.00	145.76
Maize	6.84	7.10	6.52	3.39	3.90	3.21
Jowar	6.29	6.50	5.22	1.38	1.50	1.14
Bajra	11.66	11.50	10.09	2.34	2.60	2.07
Cotton (bales)	33.83	40.00	38.22	25.25	32.00	24.76
RABI						
Wheat	109.04	97.00	104.19	55.75	52.00	56.94
Gram	19.74	18.37	17.46	4.31	3.44	3.83
Barley	2.81	—	2.59	0.74	—	0.73
Rape & Mustard	7.50	6.00	6.47	1.66	1.24	1.45

It would be seen from the above that:

(*i*) *Cotton:* During 1974-75, cotton was sown on 38.22 lac acres against the target of 40 lac acres and 33.83 lac acres during 1973-74. The acreage effect was nullified due to fall in yields, resulting into low production. Factors contributing to shortfall in acreage target and yield declines were severe shortage of canal water and low fertilizer off-take, post attack and problems in bell formation, etc.

(*ii*) *Rice:* Rice acreage is estimated at 20.29 lac acres against the target of 19.50 lac acres and actual of 17.62 lac acres during 1973-74. The improvement in acreage originated in basmati (from 9.06 lac acres in 1973-74 to 12.05 lac acres in 1974-75) due to increase in procurement prices (from Rs. 62 to Rs. 90 per maund) and better plant protection coverage. Rice production increased from 10.97 lac tons in 1973-74 to 11.34 lac tons in 1974-75.

(*iii*) *Sugar-cane:* Suger-cane acreage increased from 10.91 in 1973-74 to 11.72 lac acres in 1974-75 mainly due to price incentives. But canal water shortages, summer drought and low fertilizer off-take caused decline (from 163.55 lac tons to 145.76 lac tons).

(*iv*) *Maize:* Acreage declined from 6.29 lac acres in 1973-74 to 5.22 lac acres in 1974-75 due to competition from other crops and summer drought. Production declined from 3.90 lac tons in 1973-74 to 3.21 lac tons in 1974-75.

(*v*) *Wheat:* Poor rainfall during the pre-sowing and sowing period created problems and affected crop acreage (104.19 lace acres in 1974-75 as compared to 109.04 lac acres). Special efforts to distribute low canal supplies systematically and high priority to tubewell installation and operations, however, resulted into acreage larger than target, i.e. 104 lac acres against the target of 97 lac acres. Winter rains and favourable weather conditions and higher fertilizer off-take resulting from price concession, helped to improve yields (from 13.9 maunds per acre in 1973-74 to 14.8 maunds per acre in 1974-75).

(*vi*) *Gram:* Acreage declined by 11.6% in 1974-75 causing decline in production by the same magnitude, due to poor rains during the coming season.

Input situation is summarized below:

1. **Water**

(*a*) *Canal Water Supplies:* Canal supplies remained low during Kharif and Rabi of 1974-75, as shown below:

	1972-73	1973-74	(maf) 1974-75
Kharif	33.680	30.871	29.247
Rabi	15.536	15.459	12.448

Water situation during Kharif 1975-76, however, showed improvement:

	1973	1974	1975
March	2.986	2.664	2.986
April	3.834	3.336	3.624
May	5.752	4.890	4.816
June	6.042	4.834	5.946
July	5.828	5.872	3.080 (upto 15th)

(b) *Rainfall:* Rainfall remain poor during Kharif 1974-75 and during the sowing of Rabi. Situation was better during January-July 1975.

(c) *Tubewells:* During 1974-75, 4227 tubewell electric connections were given and 3960 tubewells were installed under the subsidy scheme, total being 8187.

II. **Fertilizer:**

Fertilizer off-take during Kharif declined by about 30 per cent due to price a hike and water shortages. Off-take during Rabi 1974-75 increased by about 10.4 per cent due to price concession. On an overall basis, fertilizer off-take during 1974-75 increased to 2.88 lac N/tons as compared to 2.49 lac N/tons in 1973-74, an increase of 15.7 per cent. Fertilizer sales during Kharif 1975-76 are quite satisfactory:

Fertilizer off-take

	1973-74	(000 N/tons) 1974-75
Kharif	162.15	113.27
Rabi	149.97	165.49
July-June period	248.61	287.74
Kharif	1974	1975
March	14.95	5.12
April	13.37	9.37
May	7.33	18.22
June	10.86	20.73
July	19.06	22.81
		(provisional)

III. **Plant Protection:** Plant coverage improved during 1974-75 as shown below:

	1973-74	1974-75
Barial (lac spray acres)	15.92	20.03
Rice	10.66	14.03
Cotton	5.26	6.00
Ground operations (lac spray acres)	27.50	29.48
Rice	4.50	2.98
Cotton	13.50	15.00
Sugar-cane	2.00	3.00
Maize	1.20	1.50

IV. **Agricultural Credit:** Agricultural campaigns were launched during Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1974-75. For Kharif 1975-76, a campaign was also launched in May 1975. As a result considerable amounts of credit was given to farmers as shown below:

(Rs. crores)

	Kharif 1974-75	Rabi 1974-75	Kharif 1975-76 (upto July 18, 1975)
Total:	17.52	12.54	4.61
Short-term	12.04	9.44	4.00
Fertilizer	10.98	7.64	2.18
Others	1.06	1.80	1.82
Medium & long-term	5.48	3.10	0.61

Source: Based on data supplied by Co-operatives, ADBP, Board of Revenue and Commercial Banks.

Wholesale harvest prices of major crops during 1974-75 remained favourable for rice, sugar-cane, maize, jowar, bajra, wheat but declined for cotton due to international recession, and potatoes due to larger production and lack of export outlets. The relevant figures are shown below:

Wholesale prices of major crops at important market centres in the Punjab (Harvest months).

(Rs.)

Crop	1973-74	1974-75
Seed Cotton	73.00 — 110.00	70.00 — 90.00
Rice (Paddy):		
Basmati	·26.00 — 41.00	31.00 — 52.60
Irri varieties	17.00 — 29.00	20.25 — 30.75
Sugar-cane	4.25	5.25
Gur	32.00 — 110.00	30.00 — 85.00
Maize	20.00 — 28.00	30.00 — 67.00
Jowar	15.00 — 22.50	20.00 — 40.00
Bajra	20.00 — 29.00	27.00 — 56.00
Wheat	25.00 — 29.00	36.00 — 45.00
Gram	32.00 — 47.00	50.00 — 80.00
Potatoes	32.00 — 72.00	8.00 — 32.0[illegible]

Crop Situation (Kharif 1975)

Preliminary reports indicate the following:

(*i*) *Cotton:* An estimated area of 34.46 lac acres was sown unde[illegible] cotton as compared to 38.22 lac acres in 1973-74. The declin[illegible] is due to unfavourable prices and rains in June 1975. An area [illegible] 40,000 acres was damaged by rains and another 25,000 acr[illegible] were damaged by floods completely and 100,000 acres partiall[illegible] If no further damage is done, matured area may be 33.81 la[illegible] acres. Efforts are underway to raise yield through plant pro[illegible]tection (18 lac spray acres ground cover and 9 lac spray acre[illegible] serial cover) and fertilizer use. Production is projected at [illegible] lac bales.

(*ii*) *Rice:* Floods damaged 700 acres of nursery area, 50,000 acres [illegible] sown area completely and 60,000 acres partially. Efforts at re[illegible]plantation are underway and rice acreage is projected at 19.[illegible] lac acres (11.80 basmati, 8.00 coarse rice), against the target [illegible] 21.25 lac acres. Plant protection cover for 8.0 lac serial spr[illegible] acres and 10.5 lac ground spray acres is planned. Rice productio[illegible] is projected at 11.14 lac tons (5.85 basmati and 5.29 coarse).

(*iii*) *Maize:* Floods damaged 35,000 acres completely and 50,0[illegible] acres partially. Matured area is projected at 6.0 lac acres [illegible] compared to 6.5 lac acres last year. Production is project[illegible] at 3 lac tons.

(*iv*) *Sugar-cane:* Area sown is estimated at 11.75 lac acres. No serious damage to this crop is reported. Plant protection coverage for 5 lac ground spray acres is envisaged. Production is estimated at 170 lac tons.

Food Situation

The food situation is reported to be satisfactory. Prices of wheat range between Rs. 36.50 to Rs. 40.00 per maund in surplus areas and Rs. 42.00 to Rs. 45.00 in deficit areas. Atta prices range Rs. 38.00—Rs. 42.00 (surplus areas) and Rs. 44.00—48.00 (deficit areas). Releases of wheat were 2.08 lac tons during May-July 1975 as compared to 1.60 lac tons during May-July 1974, as shown below:

	1974	1975	
May	39,762	68,310	
June	51,127	69,692	
July	69,498	70,000	(provisional)

Wheat Procurement

Wheat production is estimated at 56.94 lac tons as compared to 55.75 lac tons in 1973-74. Procurement target for Punjab for the 1974-75 crop was fixed at 9 lac tons.

Procurement arrangements included supply of gunny bags, weighing scales and payment booths before the arrival of the crop. Operations started on 15th April 1975 as against 4th May last year. PASCO was also included.

By end July 1975, 6.04 lac tons were procured as against 6.53 lac tons last year, as shown below:

(lac tons)

	1974	1975
May	1.45	1.65
June	3.16	3.25
July	2.02	1.14
May—July	6.53	6.04

Low procurement during June-July 1975 was caused by rains and floods. In order to meet the target, continuation of restrictions of inter-district movement of wheat and support of local administration may be required.

Industrial Production

According to the Industrial Production Survey conducted by the Bureau of Statistics, the overall production of large scale industries during 1974-75 increased by 1.8 per cent. This shows a slow down in industrial growth. Main factors contributing to this trend are large decline in sugar production due to poor sugar-cane crop and unfavourable market and price conditions for our leading exports.

Industries showing increase included:

Cotton yarn (0.3%), cotton cloth (1.4%), vegetable ghe (24.1%), cement (17.1%), sulphuric acid (13.8%), urea (6.1%) superphosphate (40.0%), footwear (2.6%), bicycles (16.3%) steel bars (12.4%), etc.

Industries showing decline were:

Sugar (14.4%), cigarettes (7.1%), soda ash (3.9%), caustic sod (1.3%), ammonium nitrate (7.2%), paper and paper boar (1.1%), diesel engines (13.4%), upper leather (25.5%), petroleur products (13.4%).

Reasons for low out-put

Main reasons for low production/decline were as under:

(*i*) *Cotton Yarn:*	World-wide recession and slo recovery
(*ii*) *Sugar:*	Short crushing season due to poo sugar-cane crop.
(*iii*) *Cigarettes:*	High costs/prices and labour problem
(*iv*) *Soda Ash:*	Low availability of rock salt.
(*v*) *Caustic Soda:*	Plant shut downs/failures.
(*vi*) *Ammonium Nitrate:*	Operational problems in ammo plant.
(*vii*) *Paper and Paper Board:*	Non-operation of one of the thr machines at Packages Ltd., due overhaul and labour absenteeism
(*viii*) *Diesel Engines:*	High Costs/prices and low demand
(*ix*) *Upper Leather:*	Shortages of hides and skins.
(*x*) *Petroleum Products:*	Shortage of crude oil.

Employment Situation

Despite data limitations on manpower utilization, employment sit tion in the Punjab can broadly be measured on the basis of partial indi tors like registration and placement data of the Employment Exchang monthly surveys of industrial production and employment and adverti ment counts from the newspapers.

Data from Employment Exchanges show that percentage of registe un-employed placed in jobs was 16.6 per cent during 1974-75 as compa to 18.6 per cent during 1973-74 indicating a slight deterioration. T deterioration was caused due to declines during October-March, 1974 originating from low agricultural production and slow down in large s industry.

Monthly surveys of Industrial Production and Employment conduc by the Bureau of Statistics indicate that employment in selected la scale industries increased by 1.6 per cent. The increase, however, rema low due to decline in employment in a number of industries, i.e., woo

textiles (7.5%), sugar (6.9%), cigarettes (0.2%), soda ash (0.2%), caustic soda (4.2%), footwear (8.9%), electric fans (0.9%), diesel engines (20.2%), etc.

For ascertaining the position of job opportunities for educated, trained and skilled persons, a count of advertisements appearing in the Pakistan Times, Lahore, was carried out. The number of job advertisements during 1974-75 was 5472, against 4102 during 1973-74, implying an increase of 33.3 per cent.

Price Trends

The whole-sale price index during July-June 1974-75 (provisional) Increased by about 26 per cent compared to 27.4 per cent during (1973-74), and 19.6 per cent (1972-73).

Essential Consumer Items

Price indicators of 18 essential consumer items in the Punjab for income group earning upto Rs. 300/- per month showed a slow down in price increases during 1974-75 compared to 1973-74. Category-wise increase in June 1975 over July 1974 was 9.22 per cent for industrial workers, 18.23 per cent for commercial workers and 20.22 per cent for Government employees as compared to 37.46 per cent, 36.37 per cent and 35.36 per cent respectively during the corresponding period of 1973-74.

Price Situation Floods

Item-wise price situation in the Punjab was as under:—

(*i*) *Wheat and Wheat Atta:* Prices of wheat and wheat atta during 1974-75 remained higher as compared to 1973-74. Prices increased sharply particularly during December 1974 April 1975 period. Efforts were made by the Government to keep the prices under check by distributing wheat atta at subsidised prices (Rs. 22.87 per maund revised to Rs. 24.00 September-October and Rs. 34.80 from 7th April 1975). Government releases during this period were 8.86 lac tons as compared to 8.84 lac tons during 1973-74.

With the arrival of 1974-75 wheat crop prices of wheat atta started declining and the typical prices during May 1975 (Rs. 37.00-38.00 wheat and Rs. 40.00-42.00 atta) declined by Rs. 12.00 per maund for wheat and wheat atta over April 1975 typical price level. During June 1975 typical prices of wheat (Rs. 35.50-37.00) declined by Rs. 0.50-1.00 per maund but that of wheat atta (Rs. 40.00-42.00) remained stable at May 1975 level. During July 1975 typical prices, however, increased by Rs. 0.50 in cases of wheat (Rs. 37.00-37.50) and by Rs. 2.00 in the case of wheat atta (Rs. 42.00-44.00). Government released 2.08 lac tons of wheat during May-July 1975 as compared to 1.60 lac tons during the corresponding period of 1974.

(*ii*) *Rice* (*Broken Basmati*): Prices remained stable at Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per seer during July-June 1974-75 except during August 1974 (Rs. 1.37-2.00) and November 1974 (Rs. 1.25-2.00). During July 1975 it ranged from Rs. 1.50-2.00 per seer.

(*iii*) *Pulses:*

(*a*) *Gram*: Prices of gram during July-October 1974 remained stable at Rs. 1.25-1.50 per seer and, thereafter, increased continuously upto April 1975 when it touched a level of Rs. 1.87-3.00. During May-July 1975 it ranged from Rs. 1.50-2.50.

(*b*) *Masoor*: Prices remained stable at Rs. 1.75-2.25 per seer during July-September 1974. Thereafter fluctuations were noticed during October-January 1974-75 when its price ranged from Rs. 1.50-3.00 per seer. During February-July 1975 it was quoted at Rs. 1.75-2.50 per seer.

(*iv*) *Vegetables*:

(*a*) Potatoes: Prices remained stable at Rs. 1.50-2.50 per seer during July-November 1974, declined to Rs. 0.65-1.00 during February 1975, increased to Rs. 0.75-1.00 during March 1975 and again declined to Rs. 0.50-1.00 (April 1975); Rs. 0.20-1.00 (May 1975) increased to Rs. 0.31-1.00 (June 1975) and Rs. 0.50-1.50 (July 1975).

(*b*) *Onions* : Prices remained stable during July-September 1974 at Rs. 0.25-0.50 per seer but showed continuous increasing trend thereafter. Price range during February-June 1975 was Rs. 0.50-1.50 per seer. During July it increased to Rs. 0.75-2.00.

(*v*) *Meat and Milk*:

(*a*) *Mutton* : Price increased from Rs. 6.50-10.00 per seer in July 1974 to Rs. 7.00-12.00 in August 1974; remained stable at Rs. 8.00-11.00 during September-January 1974-75 increased to Rs. 8.00-12.00 during February-June 1975 and to Rs. 10.00-12.00 during July 1975.

(*b*) *Beef* : Prices increased from Rs. 2.50-5.00 during July to Rs. 2.50-6.00 (August-September); Rs. 4.00-5.00 (October-January); declined to Rs. 3.50-6.00 during February-April 1975 and then increased to Rs. 4.50-6.00 during May-July 1975.

(*c*) *Milk*: Prices increased from Rs. 1.25-2.00 in July-August 1974 to Rs. 2.00-2.50 during November-June 1974-75. During July 1975 it was quoted at Rs. 1.75-2.50.

(*vi*) *Sugar:* Price of sugar at ration shops was fixed at Rs. 3.50 per seer for general consumers and Rs. 4.50 for commercial establishment on June 8, 1974. It was subsequently revised to Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 5.00 respectively on 7th April 1975.

(*vii*) *Vegetable Ghee*: Availability of vegetable ghee during 1974-75 generally remained satisfactory at fixed price of Rs. 7.50 per seer upto 7th April 1975 when its price was increased to Rs. 9.00 per seer.

(*viii*) *Kerosene oil*: Prices increased from Rs. 0.60-0.75 per bottle during July-December 1974 to Rs. 0.62-1.00 in January-February 1975; Rs. 0.70-1.00 during March-May 1975 and to Rs. 9.75-0.87 during June-July 1975.

(*ix*) *Cotton Cloth*: Prices of Latha (15000) kept fluctuating within the range of Rs. 4.00-6.50 per yard during July-June 1974-1975. During July 1975 it was quoted at Rs. 4.50-5.50. Prices of coarse cloth ranged between Rs. 1.78-3.50 per yard during July-June 1974-75 and was quoted at Rs. 2.00-3.50 during July 1975.

(*x*) *Tea and Matches*: Prices of tea (Lipton ½ lb) during July-September 1974 was Rs. 4.25 which increased to Rs. 4.80 during January-July 1975.

Prices of matches fluctuated within the range of Rs. 0.12-0.20 during July-June 1974-75 and was quoted at Rs. 0.15-0.20 during July 1975.

Two waves of floods hit Punjab. According to the latest reports (dated August 4, 1975) received from the Relief Commissioner, Punjab, the following flood damages occurred:

Villages affected	2,861
Population affected (persons)	17,12,205
Houses affected	34,029
Persons dead	14
Cattle missing	747
Area affected (acres)	19,66,819

25. The Agriculture Department reported the following damage to major Kharif crops:

lac acres

Crop.	Complete damages	Partial damages
Cotton	0.65	1.00
Rice	0.50	0.60
Maize	0.35	0.50
Sugarcane	—	0.50
Other crops	1.25	1.40
Total:	2.75	4.00

Education Department

The new education policy envisages an ambitious programme of educational development, with emphasis on technical and scientific education, universal education upto Class VIII, welfare of teachers, more facilities for women education, and on raising the standard and quality of education. The budgetary allocation for the Education and Training Sector in the ADP 1972-73 was Rs. 11.96 crores as against Rs. 6.25 crores in 1971-72.

The highlights of the achievements during 1972-73 are mentioned below:—

(*i*) Education upto Class VIII has been made free from October, 1972;

(*ii*) 770 Primary Schools, 175 Middle Schools, 614 High Schools and 78 Colleges have been nationalized.

(*iii*) 2670 additional classrooms have been constructed for primary schools, and 600 for classes VI to VIII.

(*iv*) The ratio for opening of new schools for girls has been brought at par with boys schools.

(*v*) Work on the planning of a University at Multan has been initiated and a project Director has been designated land will be acquired in 1973-74. Conversion of Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, into a full-fledged University has been taken in hand, and Science teaching has been introduced.

(*vi*) In the drive towards introducing universal primary education, 3300 new primary schools, for an additional 2,64,000 children were opened by June, 1973. Out of these, 3300 schools were opened in economically retarded backward areas of the Province. Each of these schools was provided with a building grant of Rs. 15,000.00. One-fourth of the girls schools were also provided with building grant of Rs. 10,000/- each.

(*vii*) 200 existing Government Primary Schools have been up-graded to the middle level, and 32 existing Government Middle Schools to the High School level by June, 1973.

(*viii*) The on-going development schemes of the Third Plan period (1965-70) advanced towards completion. For this purpose, an allocation of Rs. 118.12 lacs was finally made for the completion of high school buildings, hostels and supply of equipment for these schools.

(*ix*) A radically progressive scheme has been initiated to introduce integrates science courses (including Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology) in classes IX-XIII of the Comprehensive High Schools. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lacs was provided for this purpose. These institutions are new on their way to becoming modern secondary schools, comparable to such schools in any developed country.

(*x*) For qualitative improvement of 100 Government High Schools provision of Rs. 5 lacs was made to supply library books, professional literature and equipment to these institutions.

(*xi*) Improvement in the academic and professional competence of th teachers is considered to be the most important ingredient c education quality. With this consideration radically differen and progressive schemes were launched at a cost of Rs. 2.0 million. These schemes included conversion of tradition normal schools into Government Colleges of Elementary Teacher establishment of a Science Teachers' Training College, improve ment of the existing training colleges by strengthening the science education and research programmes, an organization c large-scale inservice training programmes for the teachers of a levels. A sum of Rs. 31.65 lacs was provided during 1972-73 fo these schemes.

(*xii*) A sum of Rs. 78.47 lacs has been provided for Technical Educatic for expansion of existing Polytechnics, conversion of existi Polytechnics into Technical Colleges and re-organization existing Industrial and Vocational Schools into Vocational Institut

(*xiii*) In the college sector Rs. 73.98 lacs have been provided f establishment of Intermediate Colleges, construction of hoste and improvement of nationalized colleges.

(*xvi*) Development assistance to the tune of Rs. 259.13 lacs was exter ed to the Universities of the Province to complete the Chemi Engineering Metallurgical and Public Health Engineering Depa ments of the Engineering University and to equip the Phys and Chemical Engineering Department. Agriculture Univers was provided funds for a scheme for electric generation and bui ing needs of the college of Animal Husbandry.

(xv) An allocation of Rs. 139.85 lacs for scholarship to the deserving students was provided during this year. This allocation is larger by 32.85 lacs when compared with the last year allocation of Rs. 107 lacs. Scholarships are given very generously to talented boys and girls who establish their merit. A very large number of such Scholarships winning students come from the low income strata of society and in the absence of this financial help, they could not have continued their studies. To save this national talent from being wasted, the present Government has adopted a generous and realistic attitude, and has increased the allocation of scholarships to the deserving students.

In the year 1973-74, the allocation in the Annual Development Budget was Rs. 11.96 crores. The main highlights of the development for 1973-74 were as under:—

(1) Towards universalization of Primary Education, 100 new primary schools opened in economically backward districts and 1500 existing primary schools improved. This provided an additional enrolment for one lac children.

(2) 500 Nationalized Primary Schools improved by providing equipments, buildings, etc.

(3) The Education made free for class IX and X in October, 1974.

(4) 250 existing primary schools upgraded to Middle level.

(5) 150 existing middle schools upgraded to High School level. The new policy envisages a major shift towards Science and Technology. The Punjab Government is giving highest priority to its programme of agro-technical studies, which would be made compulsory for every student. in 3700 Middle and High Schools, starting with Class VI next year. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 28 lacs has been provided in the current budget grant.

(6) Rs. 15.50 lacs have been spent on improvement of existing Government and Nationalized Middle and High Schools.

(7) A sum of Rs. 4 lacs provided for library books, professional literature and equipment to improve the quality of teaching is 80 existing high schools.

(8) A sum of Rs. 43.30 lacs provided for the on-going schemes of the Third Plan such as opening of high schools, single and double sections, establishment of Comprehensive High Schools, and construction of hostels in High Schools.

(9) Six new elementary teachers colleges opened out of which three inservice Training College will be established at Sargodha, another at Multan and the third at Bahawalpur.

(10) A sum of Rs. 16.25 lacs spent for inservice training of primary secondary and college level teachers.

(11) Rs. 8 lacs were spent for the improvement of Teachers Training Colleges at Multan, Lyallpur and Lahore.

(12) During the year 1973-74, six Polytechnic were converted into Technical Colleges. The on-going works will be completed partially or brought near completion. New technologies of Radio Electronics, Rubber and Plastics, Oil Fats and Soaps, and Textiles, will be offered at Multan; Gas and Petroleum at Rawalpindi and Aeronautics at Sargodha. The existing 17 Womens' Vocational Institutes have been improved by providing necessary buildings. Construction work of hostels for Commercial Institutes will start in 10 existing Institutes in the Province. The budgetary provisions have been made to enhance the intake capacity of 200 students of Polytechnic level, 400 at Commercial Institutes level and 500 at the vocational level.

(13) 9 Intermediate Colleges were opened one at Muzaffargarh and the other at Kallar Sydian, Rawalpindi and at six other places.

(14) Four Intermediate Colleges were upgraded to the Degree level.

(15) A sum of Rs. 17.28 lacs was provided for the construction of Hostels in existing Inter and Degree Colleges.

(16) Rs. 41.17 lacs were provided for the on-going schemes such as establishment of Government Inter; and Degree Colleges

(17) A sum of Rs. 180.00 lacs was provided for the on-going schemes and programmes of the universities in the Punjab such as establishment of New University at Multan which started functioning from 1973-74. Pending the creation of its own facilities, post graduate classes in the Science subjects will be started in the existing Degree Colleges. The post-graduation Departments would be treated as University Department.

Additional hostels, residences and academic blocks under completion in the new campus of the Punjab University will be completed. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been provided specifically for the Institute of Chemical Engineering. Engineering University has been provided grant for additional hostels and completion of incomplete works on the Engineering blocks,

sports pavilion and a few residences. Similarly Agricultural University has been provided funds for additional hostels, residences and expansion of academic blocks.

(18) Scholarship grant has been raised to Rs. 170.00 lacs to provide more scholarships for students.

Health Department

Peoples Government has formulated a comprehensive Health Policy for providing health cover to all our people especially those living in the far-flung rural areas, within the shortest possible time. The allocation for the Health Sector has constantly been increased since the Peoples Government took over. The previous year's allocation of Rs. 7.00 crores for Health Sector has been enhanced to Rs. 9.42 crores for 1973-74. The major allocation of the Health Sector were consumed by the Population Planning and Malaria Eradication Programmes previously. Now, with effect from 1-7-1973, the allocation for Population Planning is being charged to the Central Government.

The current year's allocation has enabled completion of 20 Rural Health Centres, and the construction of the Quaid-e-Azam Medical College at Bahawalpur. Considerable work has also been done on the improvement of Nishtar Medical College, Multan. The work on the construction of buidlings for the District Headquarters Hospitals at Gujrat and Jhelum is also proceeding expeditiously.

New Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals have been constructed at Pasrur, District Sialkot; Alipur, District Muzaffargarh; Phalia, District Gujrat; Pakpattan, District Sahiwal; and Rajanpur, District D.G. Khan. The work of construction/extension is in progress at the Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals at Leiah, District Muzaffargarh; Sadiqabad, District Rahimyar Khan; and Murree, District Rawalpindi. Tehsil HQ Hospitals Chunian, District Lahore; Liaquatpur, District Rahimyar Khan; and Chistian, District Bahawalnagar; are also being upgraded and constructed a new.

The teaching hospitals attached to various Medical College have been improved and extended. These are:—

(*i*) Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
(*ii*) Lady Wilington Hospital, Lahore.
(*iii*) Lahore General Hospital, Lahore.
(*iv*) Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore.
(*v*) Nishtar Hospital, Multan.
(*vi*) Bahawalpur Hospital, Bahawalpur.

Work on the construction of 5th and 6th Block of Nishtar Hospital, Multan, is in progress.

Medical Education and Research

In order to increase the number of available doctors the admission in K.E. Medical College, Lahore and Nishtar Medical College, Multan has been increased to 200 each. The Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur, is still under construction, therefore, the admission has been raised only to 150. Fatima Jinnah Medical College for women, Lahore, will now admit 116 students. The table below gives the number of seats reserved in each Medical College for candidates from the Punjab, 25 of these seats are reserved for the students from backward districts of Mianwali, Campbellpur, Jhelum, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, D.G. Khan, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan. All other seats are filled on merit-basis:—

	Previous seats	Present seats	Seats for Punjab Students
1. K. E. Medical College, Lahore	154	200	167
2. Nishtar Medical College, Multan	112	200	167
3. Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur	107	150	147
4. F. J. Medical College for Women, Lahore	100	116	72

Scholarships

The training programme for Para Medical staff is being further extended. Training of Nurses will be extended to District Headquarters Hospitals and new Nurses Schools will be set up at District Headquarters Hospital, Lyallpur, Rahimyar Khan, Jhelum and Services Hospital, Lahore, admitting there a total of 70 Probationary Nurses including 16 male nurses. The admission in the existing Nursing Schools has been increased by 158. Thus the total increase of admission for the Nursing Training will be 228.

Social Welfare

The present Government is committed to its people and its manifesto to provide basic necessities for a radical socio-economic change, besides bringing about various reforms in the set up of education, health, labour and agriculture, which all aim at only one object i.e., to stop the exploitation of man by a man. In other words the common man, who was working for somebody else, would now toil for himself and for his country at large.

The Social Welfare Sector was also given the desired importance and the development budget was raised from 29.49 lacs to 50 lacs in the Fourth Five Year Plan in order to introduce new programmes and make extension in the existing programmes. Three schemes from the development side were also made recurring at a cost of Rs. 12.47 lac.

The following statement will reflect the exact position during four years i.e. from 70-71 to 73-74.

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	(in lacs)
(*i*) Development budget	36.47	29.49	50.00	55.00	,,
(*ii*) Non-Development	3.27	5.19	18.87	19.46	,,
Total:	39.74	34.68	68.87	74.46	

The revised Development Budget for the year 1973-74 is over Rs. 64 lacs. The following table would reflect grant-in-aid (district wise) during 1972-73:—

S.No.	District	No. of Agencies	Amount
1.	Lahore	130	2,10,200
2.	Sheikhupura	9	12,000
3.	Gujranwala	10	14,000
4.	Sialkot	23	39,000

S.No.	District	No. of Agencies	Amount
5.	Rawalpindi	26	56,000
6.	Campbellpur	5	11,000
7.	Jhelum	10	13,500
8.	Gujrat	14	16,000
9.	Sargodha	9	22,000
10.	Mianwali	4	14,000
11.	Jhang	10	17,500
12.	Lyallpur	22	41,000
13.	Multan	23	60,000
14.	Sahiwal	18	25,000
15.	Muzaffargarh	6	14,500
16.	D.G. Khan	9	1,19,500
17.	Bahawalpur	12	22,000
18.	Bahawalnagar	7	16,500
19.	R. Y. Khan	5	16,000
	Total:	352	6,40,200

There are 500 Homes, established under the Community Development Projects, and registered as Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies. Under the People's Works Programme 1351 new Industrial Homes have been established.

During the year 1973-74 151 Urban-Rural/Sub-Divisional Community Development Projects have been established, and another 15 community development projects would be established during 1974-75.

According to the new policy of the Government the main emphasis is on inculcating social awareness in the people. Efforts have, therefore, been made to establish community development projects in the remotest and most under developed Tehsils and Rural Areas. The staff under this programme would organize people into voluntary groups who are to undertake social welfare programmes for their own particular area.

During 1972-73 and 1973-74 three Homes for destitutes women were added to the one already working at Rawalpindi. These new Homes have been established to meet the needs of the other divisions like Sargodha, Multan and Bahawalpur. One home will also be established at Lahore during 1974-75.

In the voluntary Sector, tremendous development is expected by the end of the year 1973-74, especially because the voluntary sector is being encouraged by providing grants-in-aid to newly established agencies, specially those established in the under-developed districts.

Flood Relief Measures

In the beginning of year 1973-74 the major part of the Province v inundated by the floods and more than 5 million population was direc affected. They were rendered homeless and their livestock and crops we washed away. The staff of the Directorate of Social Welfare was immediat entrusted with the relief work of such people. The staff establish camps and provided volunteers wherever required. Groups of volunte went to the flood-affected areas with food, clothes and medicines, a distributed these to the needy people.

A close liaison with the Provincial Relief Commissioner was maintain and worst affected districts like Rahim Yar Khan, Sialkot, Jhang and Lyallp were sent special consignments of relief articles. The staff appointed various districts and sub-divisions started relief operations with the cl collaboration of the district administration, and provided every possi service and help to them.

Labour Department

The Directorate of Labour Welfare has increased its strength and functions. The Directorate now comprises of Labour Wing; Manpower and Employment Wing; Inspectorate of Mines, and Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization.

Under West Pakistan Weights and Measures Ordinance 1965, the Director Labour Welfare is the administrative head for the entire province. The regional Heads have been made responsible for the effective enforcement of the Law as Chief Inspectors of Weights and Measures in their respective Regions. 32 Inspectors of Weights and Measures are working under the Chief Inspector for this purpose.

The duties of the Inspector are to verify and to Stamp the Weights and Measure beams and the Measuring, instruments, and to charge the prescribed fee. A statement showing the number of inspections and prosecutions made and cases decided in the period from 1-7-72 to 31-5-73, is given below:—

1.	Number of Inspections made	Rs. 1,70,178
2.	Number of Prosecutions	,, 28,022
3.	Number of cases decided	,, 3,660
4.	Fine Imposed	,, 99,688
5.	Number of Weight and Measures weighing and Measuring instrument verified/stamped	,, 14,71,496
6.	Fee realized	,, 19,80,900

The West Pakistan Shops and Establishment Act, 1969 inter-alia regulates (i) Weekly Holidays in Industrial Establishment (ii) Working Hours (iii) Holidays (iv) Prohibition of Employment of Children (v) Gaurding of Machinery (vi) Maintenance of Record and Registers (vii) Registration of Shops and Establishments.

42 Labour Inspectos have been posted under regional heads who are required to inspect at least 30 shops/Establishment in a day and they are to submit a daily diary of their inspections reports to the Deputy Chief Inspector of Shops. The details in respect of work done by the Inspec-

tors in various regions of the province from 1-7-72 to 31-5-73, are given below:—

Number of Inspections carried out	Number of prosecutions lodged	Number of cases decided by the courts	Fine imposed
520383	60544	41883	Rs. 732546

5 Labour Officers and 6 Assistant Labour Officers have been deputed to enforce the provisions of West Pakistan Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961. During the period from 1-7-72 to 31-5-73 the following data shows the implementation of this Ordinance.

Number of Inspections carried out	Number of prosecutions lodged in the courts	Number of cases decided	Fine imposed
6440	8803	6021	Rs. 38,295

Housing & Physical Planning

Housing and physical planning is a new department created by the Punjab Government in September, 1972, for tackling the problems of housing shortage in a scientific and planned manner. It is also responsible to co-ordinate the activities of various agencies engaged in catering to the housing needs of the common man in the province, and to accelerate the tempo of development in this sector.

The Provincial Government is committed to solve the problems of housing shortage and provide a decent living accommodation for every person. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the trend of urbanization and growth of rapidly expanding urban centres in Punjab is properly guided, controlled and channelized, so as to attain harmonious, environmental and physical conditions.

The Department of Housing and Physical Planning has launched a number of schemes to provide for development of plots, and construction of quarters/flats in various parts of the Province, to alleviate the suffering of people who are living in sub-human conditions. During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 new Area Development schemes have been taken up by the Department. After completion, these will provide about 50,000 plots of various sizes for the people who need them. The Department has also undertaken the construction of 380 multi-storeyed flats in Lahore, and schemes for taking up such projects at Multan, Gujranwala and Lyallpur, are either pending final approval, or have already been approved and initiated.

The tempo of development in other on-going housing schemes has also been raised, and 1100 quarters were completed in the Lahore Township Scheme during the year 1972-73. The construction of another 500 'D' type quarters is underway and these, along with about 1750 more quarters, will be completed during the year 1973-74. The development work in the 1600 Acres (Multan Road Scheme) was started during 1972-73 and about 4200 plots will be developed in this scheme, along with sites for 2000 multi-storeyed flats, during 1973-74.

The Department has also prepared Regional Development Plans for Lahore and Sargodha Regions and Master Plans and Outline Development Plans for Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sahiwal, Burewala, Khanewal, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan.

Punjab Transport Authorit

The Transport Department functions through the Punjab Provinc Transport Authority and is responsible for the administration of mot transport laws and rules. The authority meets periodically to consi and frame transport policies which are approved by Government. The are implemented through the Regional Transport Authorities located each Divisional Headquarters, under the control of the Commissioner Its main functions are licensing of drivers of motor vehicles, registration motor vehicles, and control of commercial vehicles, including bus and tru stands.

In 1972 a total No. of 1,81,284 motor vehicles of different types stoo registered with the Motor Registration Authorities in the Province compared to 1,71,952 vehicles in the proceding ; year 1971. In 1973, the were 1,92,972 mechanically propelled motor vehicles of different typ which stood registered on the record of the District Motor Registerin Authorities. Out of the total registration, 1,15,435 vehicles were actua on road (Tax Paying during 1973 (30-6-73).

Census of Commercial Vehicles

The following table shows the total number of commercial vehicles different types on road on 31-12-72, Division-wise, plying for hire o reward:—

	Region	Stage Carriage (Buses)	Motor Cab Taxis	Motor Cab Rickshaws	Public carriers (Trucks)	Total
(*i*)	Rawalpindi	1184	1410	—	4043	663
(*ii*)	Sargodha	1953	32	497	1792	427
(*iii*)	Lahore	1982	1714	3667	2502	986
(*iv*)	Multan	1117	26	541	1193	287
(*v*)	Bahawalpur	548	21	53	272	89
	Total:	6784	3203	4758	9802	24

istrict ompensation laims ribunals

The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 provides that passengers of buses when involved in an accident, shall be entitled to cash compensation from the transport owners as awarded by Claims Tribunal in conformity with the scheduled rates prescribed for deaths and different injuries. The total number of claims in respect of deaths and injuries filed with the Claims Tribunals, and amounts of compensation awarded during the quarter ending 30-6-73 throughout the Province were as below:—

Cases filed		Cases Decided		Compensation paid for	
Deaths	Injuries	Deaths	Injuries	Deaths	Injuries
46	59	32	30	1,60,000	58,100.00

icenced Body uilders

According to the Motor Vehicles Rules, the body cannot be constructed on a transport vehicle except by a person or firm which holds a licence from the Regional Transport Authority. There were 62 approved body-builders in the Province on 30-6-73.

peed overnors

In order to ensure that buses do not run at excessive speed a new law has been framed as a consequence of which the buses operating on the various routes have been required to fit speed governors so that the vehicle does not run at a speed exceeding 50 m.p.h.

evision f Fares

In September 1972, the Government decided to enhance bus fares from 3 paisa to 4 paisa per passenger per mile on metalled roads and from 4 paisa to 5 paisa for un-metalled roads. This meant an increase of 33 and 25 per cent for metalled and un-metalled roads respectively. The Government allowed 50% concession to the *bona fide* students of educational institutions for all inter-city routes. A maximum fare of 10 paisa is charged from students for a journey in an urban area within a radious of 20 miles, subject to the production of an identity card issued by the Head of the Educational Institution.

ntrol over e No. of ips Perform- l by the Bus wners

It has been decided that from 1st July, 1973 onwards, for routes with 200 miles or more each way, one return trip only would be permitted. For routes with 100 miles each way two return trips would be permitted. For the time being, trip restrictions have been imposed on the following routes:—

(*i*) Lahore—Rawalpindi	One return trip.
(*ii*) Lahore—Lyallpur	Two return trips.
(*iii*) Lahore—Multan	One return trip.
(*iv*) Lyallpur—Rawalpindi	One return trip.

Road Transport Board

The Punjab Road Transport Corporation had inherited heavy financial and operational liabilities from the West Pakistan Road Transport Corporation. The present Government changed the organizational set up of the Organization from Corporation to a broad-based Board, with the Transport Minister as its Chairman, with 6 Members, including representatives from the Provincial Assembly and one representative from the Trade Unions. The Board started functioning w.e.f. 14-10-1972.

In order to augment the fleet, the Board has ordered for 1154 Bedford and 300 BLMG buses. By now 251 Bedford chassis and 35 BLMC have been received and are in the process of body fabrication out of which 50 buses have already been put on road. The bodies of the remaining chassis are being fabricated in Board's own workshop. Another 148 Fiats have also been imported from Italy.

Contract for 1200 Romanian buses has been finalized. 50 Romanian Chassis are expected to be received in October, 1973 and 200 bus chassis in November and December, 1973, completing the first phase. The Board would, thus, be receiving a total of 2802 bus chassis by the end of July, 1974

Not only the existing urban services in Lahore, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Lyallpur and Multan would be expanded but new urban operations would also be introduced in Bahawalpur, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sargodha etc.

Government has been placing great emphasis on promotion of tourism in the country. Sufficient number of specially designed deluxe buses to cater for tourists traffic would be based at each Service Headquarters throughout the province. Excursion trips have also been started for Changa Manga, Swat, and Murree. The services operating between Lahore and Wagha have also been augmented to cater for tourists.

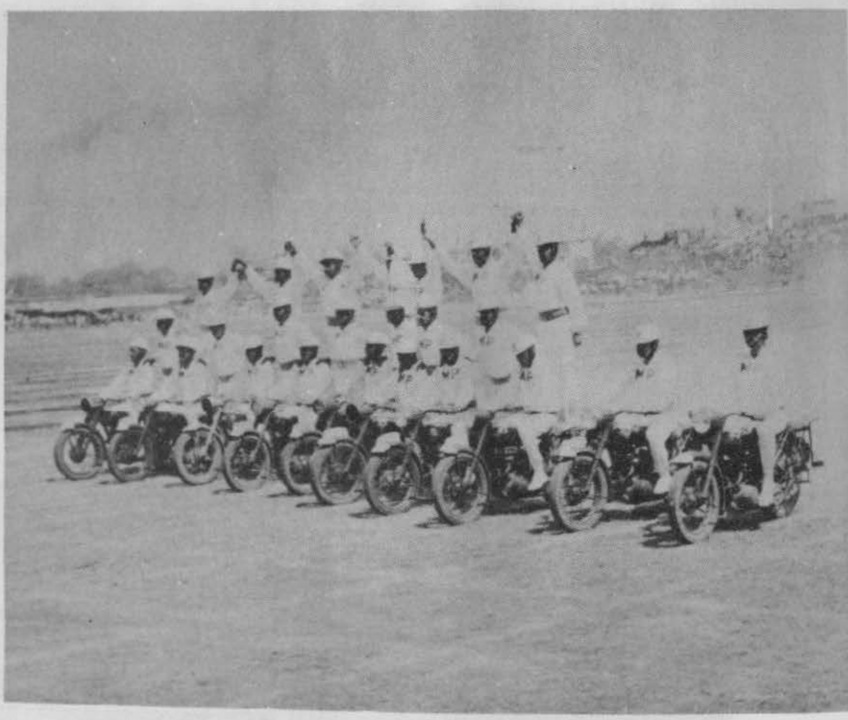
About 2,50000 passengers travel daily in the urban services operated by the Board of which over 50,000 constitute students travelling at concessional rates of 10 paisa per trip upto 20 miles. In addition to this, the students are allowed 50% concession in fare while travelling in inter-city services.



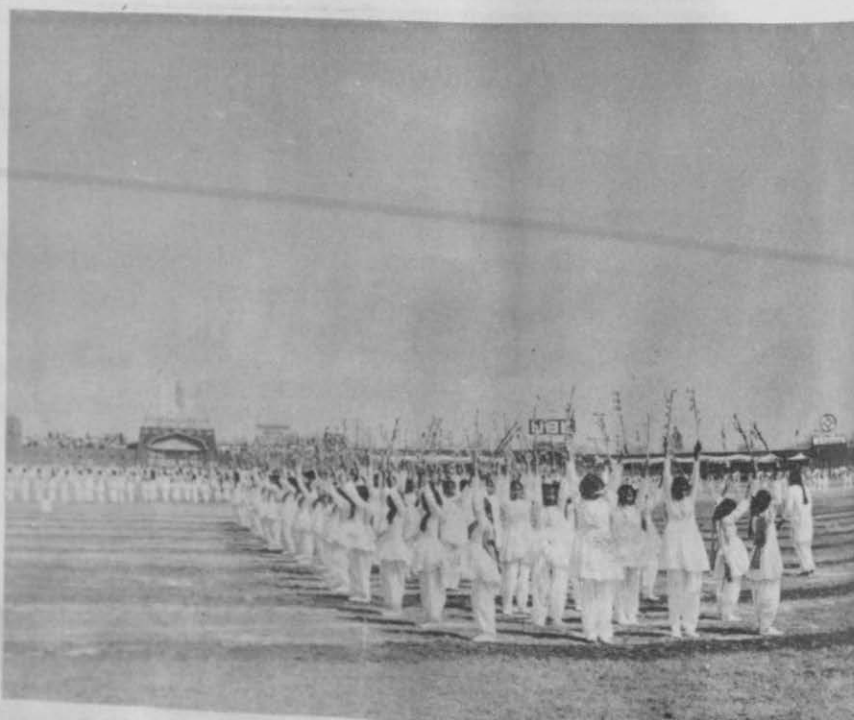
The Punjabi Wrestlers marching past the saluting base at the People's Festival on its opening day.



A view of Banghra Dance by School Children at the Punjab People's Festival.



A group of trick-ridders on their motor bikes marching past the saluting base on the opening day of the Punjab People's Festival.



A view of the P.T. show by school girls

Communication and Works Department

The Punjab Highway Department is maintaining 6280 miles of metalled roads, and over 350 miles of Katcha roads. The programme of widening, strengthening and improving 392 miles of roads was accelerated during 1972-73 and it met with success at an outlay of Rs. 646 lacs. The work on widening and improving the main roads is being continued during 1973-74 at an outlay of Rs. 750 lacs with a target of widening 350 miles. A number of new roads has also been taken up for connecting some of the backward areas to the main centres.

The Highway Department has a Planning and Designing Cell, and work on survey, investigation and designing of new roads envisaged during 1973-74 has been started. A Road Research and Material Testing Institute has been established for the research work. A full-fledged Bridge Directorate is functioning for the efficient and economic designing of bridges.

In addition to the direct participation of the people in the execution of the peoples works programme, it is for the first time that they have been associated in the planning and programming of the road development programme. The programme for the next financial year 1973-74 has been prepared in accordance with the new road schemes selected at the district level by the District Works Councils. During the year 1973-74, 750 miles of new roads were built in the Province.

In addition, a vast programme of widening and strengthening of the existing roads and improvement and addition of new bridges, has also been taken up. The keenness of the present Government to provide road communication facilities will also be apparent from the following comparison of financial allocations for road building from year to year:—

1971-72—Rs. 723 lacs
1972-73—Rs. 1170 lacs
1973-74—Rs. 2150 lacs

During the year 1973-74 the Highway Department will add an additional 400 miles of new roads at the rate of about 20 miles per district in addition

to the widening and improvement of 280 miles and addition of several new bridges, and improvement of the existing ones. In addition a sum of about Rs. 4 crores was spent during the year 1973-74, outside the A.D.P., on centrally funded priority roads.

Building Sector For expansion of medical, educational, agricultural and other facilities in the Province, a huge programme of construction of buildings for the various sectors of economy has been prepared. The Building Department will shoulder the attendant responsibilities for implementation of these programmes.

The figures of the allocation and expenditure for the past three years are given as under:—

	Figures in lacs	
Year	allocation	Expenditure
1970-71	773.63	716.55
1971-72	526.12	443.13
1972-73	1176.17	1054.58

One of the most important schemes worth mentioning in the Health Sector is the construction of Quaid-e-Azam Medical College at Bahawalpur which has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 592.60 lacs and the work thereon is going ahead satisfactorily.

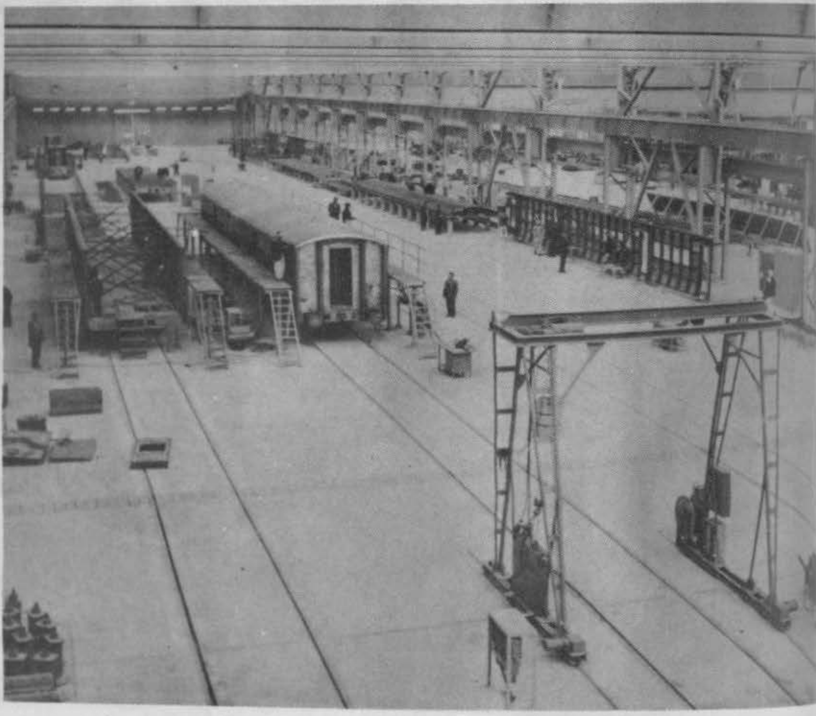
General Under the direction of the present Government the projects are being planned and executed with a view to maximising use of local resources including manpower and materials. The dependence on foreign consultants and contractors has been altogether eliminated in both the Building and the Highway Sectors. The dependence on Foreign machinery and materials have also been reduced to the minimum possible extent.



Marala Barrage.

Chashma Barrage.





Interior view at the PWR Carriage Factory, at Islamabad.



Newly built Rajanpur Railway Station Building on the Dera Ghazi Khan Kashmoro Se

Planning and Development

When the People's Government assumed office in December, 1971, the country was confronted with a grave economic crisis and in order to tackle the gigantic problems faced by the economy, Government launched a two frontal attack to:

(*a*) introduce basic socio-economic reforms for equitable distribution of wealth, breaking monopolies, curbing economic power in a few hands, and promoting socio-economic justice;

(*b*) adopt measures for reviving the economy, creation of more employment opportunitites, and reducing the cost of living for the common man.

cio Econo-ic Reforms

Long delayed reforms of the economic system designed to provide a greater share to the common man in economic progress, and to ensure social justice were introduced in quick succession within the first few months after the assumption of office in December, 1971, These covered almost all the facets of basic economic relationship in the society.

Some of the important reforms so far introduced, include the land reforms, labour reforms, industrial reforms, banking reforms, educational reforms, life and other insurance reforms, and health reforms. These aimed at ameliorating the lot of the masses, workmen, labourers and farmers in their respective sectors.

velopment ogrammes

The following rural and urban development programmes also need special mention:—

(*i*) To promote rural development and improve living conditions in the urban areas, 19 projects are already functioning, and 19 more have been added under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1973-74. Under People's Works Programme, a provision of 14 crore (12 crore for rural areas and Rs. 2 crore for development schemes of Lahore Municipal Corporation and Lahore Improvement Trust) was made during 1972-73. Another provision of Rs. 12 crore has been made under this programme for 1973-74.

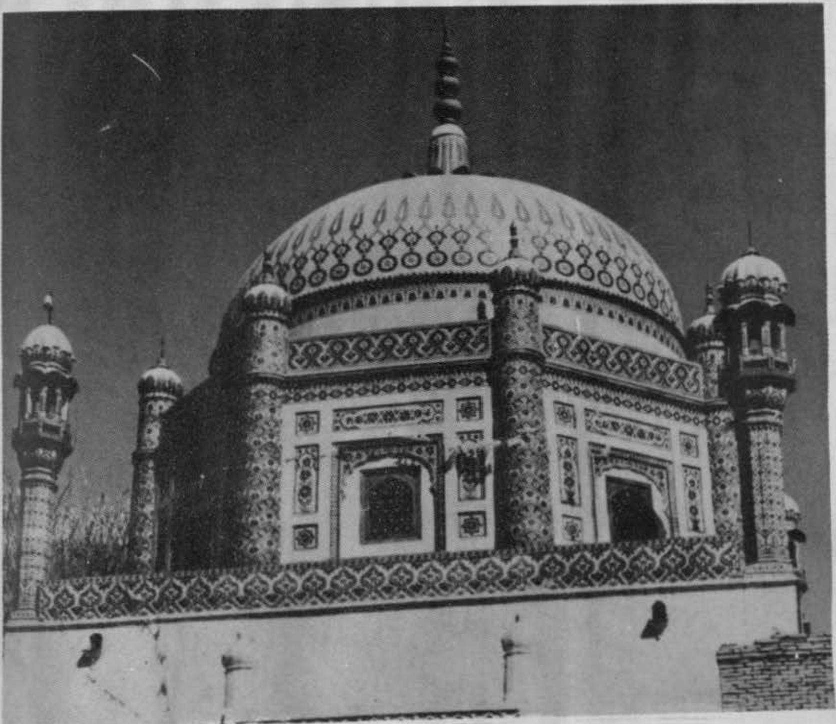
An unprecedented allocation of Rs. 3 crore, almost six times higher than that for 1972-73, has been made for rural water supply schemes, and Rs. 4 crore for urban water supply schemes. Under the same programme, Rs. 7.25 crore will be spent on housing schemes for low-income groups under which 18000 developed plots, 2250 one-roomed quarters, and 380 two-roomed flats will be built.

During 1972-73, 382 miles of roads were repaired and widened, 100 miles of new roads and 4 major bridges were constructed by the Highway Department. During 1973-74 Rs. 6.20 crore was being spent on the widening and strengthening of 280 miles of existing roads and Rs. 10.80 crore on the construction of 400 miles of new roads.

To improve transport facilities, 250 publi buses have been re-conditioned and added to the fleet. Another 3000 buses have been purchased by the Punjab Road Transport Board, for which it has been given an allocation of Rs. 4.22 crore besides allowing it to raise another Rs. 18 crore through debentures.

The size of the Annual Development Programme for the Province has been substantially raised, as shown under:—

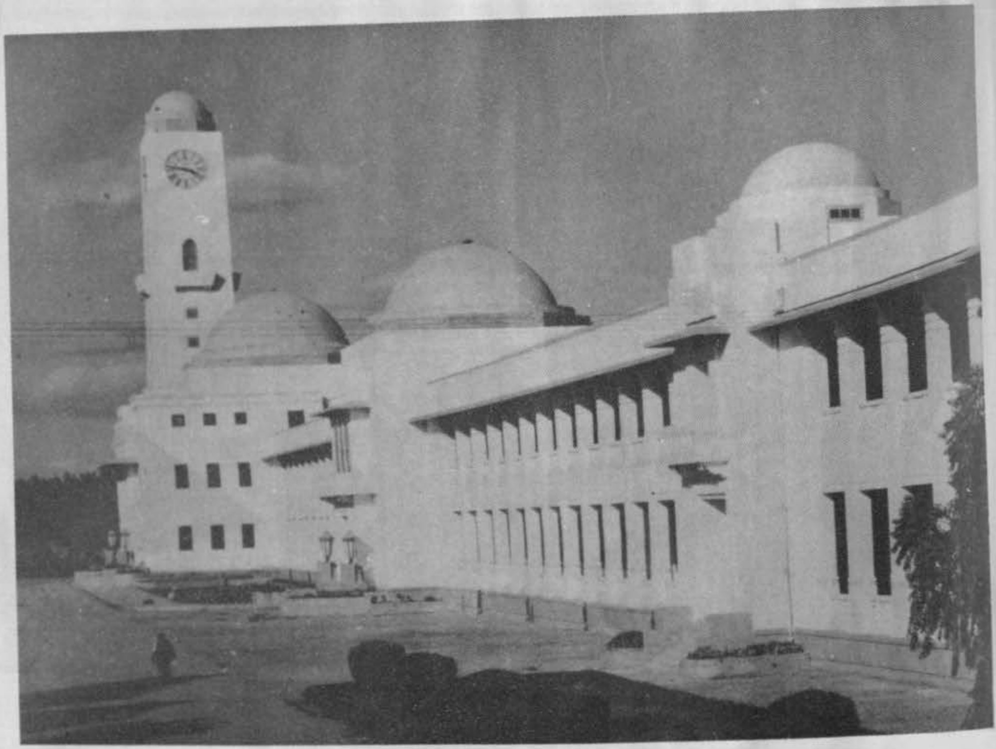
1970-71	Rs. 43.8 crores.
1971-72	Rs. 33.8 crores.
1972-73	Rs. 106.7 crores.
1973-74	Rs. 126.0 crores.



A view of tomb of Khawaja Khuda Bukhsh at Khairpur Tamewali near Bahawalpur.



Gurdawara Punja Sahib at Hassan Abdal in Campbellpur Distt.



Nishtar Medical College, Multan.



The newly constructed building of Quaid-i-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur.

Revenue Department

The present Government has given a new orientation to the administration to be responsive, and accessible to the people. Under instructions from the Government the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners sit outside their offices, in the open, for one hour every day to have direct contact with the people in order to solve their problems.

Improvement of Tenants' Lot

The present Government, being true to its manifesto, has promptly brought about reforms to ameliorate the lot of the tenants. From Kharif, 1972 land revenue and other taxes, and levies etc, on land have become payable by the land owners. The liability for payment of water rate and providing seed for any land is also now for the land-lord. The cost of fertilizers and pesticides required for land is being shared equally between the owner and the tenant. The tenants have been given first right of tenancies. The tenants are now no longer at the mercy of the landlords. They cannot be ejected unless it has been proved in a revenue court that they have failed to fulfil the conditions of their tenancy. Landlords are being severely dealt with for illegal ejectment of their tenants, and so far 151 criminal cases have been registered against the defaulters. This indeed is a revolutionary step to ensure the general welfare of the peasant class. Similarly, owner cultivators of the colony areas did not previously enjoy pre-emption right which has now been granted to them by the present Government.

Attestation of Mutations

The main complaint regarding attestation of mutations by Revenue officers was that land was transferred in the absence of the owners without their knowledge. To provide safe-guard against such mal-practices the following instructions have been issued:—

(*i*) Mutation shall be attested in the common assembly in the revenue estate to which the mutation relates.

(*ii*) Gist of the mutation order shall be furnished by the Revenue officer in the prescribed from free of cost, to the person whose right has been acquired as well as the person acquiring the rights.

(*iii*) In case of absence of vendee, mortgagee or heir(s) etc., at the time of attestation of mutations, the Revenue officer shall send a copy

of memorandum to the concerned persons by post within a w
of the attestation of mutation.

Taccavi Loans

During the financial year 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 19,67,000.00 u the Land Improvement's Loans Act was placed at the disposal of the D sional Commissioners in Punjab for advancing taccavi for sinking w tubewells, levelling of land and hiring of tractors. Another amoun Rs. 10,25,500 under the Agriculturists Loan Act was placed for purc of seed, fertilizers, fodder, bullocks and agricultural implements.

During the financial years, 1973-74, and 1974-75 sums of Rs. 17,00,000 and Rs. 25,00,000/- were sanctioned by Government for advancing ta to the cultivators. The local officers have been asked to give prefer to the flood affected farmers.

Besides, the Government in the Finance Department has sanctio additional funds to the tune of over Rs. 3,00,00,000.00 for advan interest-free *taccavi* to the farmers of the flood-affected areas in Pu during the financial year 1974-75.

Settlement

In the work relating to settlement the Government has provided many amenities and facilities to the land-owners and tenants etc. For instance, the Government has now fixed a time limit of 15 months for the finalization of the land acquisition proceedings and thus has provided a safeguard against delays in payment of compensation. Previously, there was no time limit for finalising such cases. This new system has reduced the period and the land owners thus get compensation within 15 months from the date acquisition proceedings are initiated.

During the year 1972-73 the settlement operations remained in progress in Sialkot and Thal area, comprising Khushab tehsil of Sargodha district, Mianwali and Bakkar tehsil of Mianwali district and Leiah and Kot Adu tehsil of Muzaffargarh district. The settlement operations were initiated in the Sialkot district in 1969 and are likely to be concluded in May, 1974.

The Settlement operations in Thal area, comprising Khushab tehsil of Sargodha District, Mianwali and Bhakkar tehsils of Mianwali and Lieah, and Kot Adu tehsils of Muzaffargar district, were started in the year 1971. The work will be completed in a period of four year.

Excise and Taxation

The broad objectives of the Excise and Taxation Department are to assess and collect a number of provincial taxes; to implement the scheme of prohibition of liquor, and to enforce a number of other public health measures designed to suppress and regulate the import, export, possession or consumption of intoxicants, narcotics and other such drugs.

Many type of taxes are assessed and collected by the department. Collection target for the year 1973-74 was fixed by the Department at about 27 crores of rupees.

Urban Immoveable Property Tax

A number of measures have been adopted to provide relief to tax payers of low incomes groups, by the present regime. The limit of exemption from urban immovable property tax has been raised from Rs. 240/- (gross) to Rs. 480/- (gross). This step has for the first time totally relieved from tax more than one lac of petty urban property owners. The tax rate has been so revised that about another one lac petty owners of commercial or rented properties have been granted comparative relief. This relief has been given by providing for tax free deduction of Rs. 270/- from the taxable amount.

Entertainment Duty

Since July, 1973, the rates adopted for entertainment duty are such that in respect of lower classes, the tax is charged at the rate of 50% of the admission price and in respect of the higher classes at the rate of 75% of the admission price. Estimated income from this tax for the year 1974-75 is four crores of rupees. A cess has also been levied for Flood Relief. Income from it may amount to over fifty lacs of rupees.

Motor Vehicles Tax

The motor vehicles are categorised into four or five major classes so that each category is liable to a different rate of tax. It is recovered in equal quarterly instalments. The income from this tax during the year 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 554 lacs (round). On account of a number of improvements made recently, income for 1973-74 and 1974-75 is likely to exceed 600 lacs and Rs. 700 lacs respectively.

Liquor Policy

Measures are taken from time to time to tighten up prohibition of liquor. A campaign against illicit distillation has been under taken.

problems of enforcement of prohibition of liquor are kept in view, it will be conceeded that the present prohibition scheme is as strict as practicable.

reweries, istilleries, hemical Vorks etc.

This department also supervises the working of brewery at Rawalpindi. It also looks after three important distilleries at Rawalpindi, Kala Shah Kaku and Lyallpur. These distilleries are primarily engaged in large scale manufacture of liquor used for commercial and industrial purpose.

pium

Opium eating on a small scale is prevelent in the province. The Government has taken good care to prevent misuse and check its excessive consumption. Opium smoking stands totally prohibited. The possession, import, export, transport and consumption of charas is also totally prohibited throughout the province. As far as the dangerous drugs are concerned, their possession, manufacture transport, import, export and sale except in accordance with the statutory regulations providing for *bona fide* requirements, has been prohibited.

xcise Revenue

Since the policy of the Punjab Government is to minimise consumption of intoxicants and dangerous drugs, the taxes and duties thereon are kept at the maximum for the sake of prohibitive effect. Total excise revenue during 1973-74 (upto July, 1973) amounted to Rs. 389 lacs. The number of cases of excise crimes detected during 1972 and 1973 (upto July) were 3,363 and 2,566, respectively.

Colonies

Colonies

Before the coming into power of the present Government, the principle beneficiaries in the Agricultural sector with regard to state land were the big farmers. The present Government has radically changed the approach with placing the main emphasis on the welfare of the common man. This change in objective was obvious as in other fields of state activity, in the Colonies Department which revised the previous policies followed by it by introducing short term leases of State land to landless tenants and self-cultivating farmers with hordings of less than four acres of land. The big land lords are not now allowed extension in their leases.

Another redeeming feature is the provision of residential accommodation to the poor in the rural as well as urban areas, by alloting them state lands measuring from 5 to 10 marlas for each family, and at nominal prices

Services and General Administration

Services and General Administration Department is primarily entrusted with the vital function of maintaining (i) General Administration, (ii) Co-ordination of the activities of various administrative departments, and (iii) determination of the principles of control of Government servants, including recruitments, conditions of services, discipline, etc.

It also functions as the administrative department for the attached offices of the Governor's Secretariat, Public Service Commission, and Anti-Corruption Department, and the Information Department.

The Department is headed by the Chief Secretary, assisted by an Additional Chief Secretary, and two Secretaries. It has six Deputy Secretaries each being incharge of one of the followings wings:—

1. Central Wing.
2. Provincial Wing.
3. General Wing.
4. Regulation Wing.
5. Establishment Wing.
6. Organization and Methods Wing.

While these wings are under the charge of the Secretary S & GAD, another recently created wing: Information, Culture, Tourism, is under the charge of the Secretary Information.

(i) *Information & Tourism Wing;*

Information and Tourism Wing

The main task of the Information Department is to provide a constant flow of information to the public about Government policies and programmes, through the various media of communication like the press, publications, films, news agencies, radio and television etc. It assesses public reaction about the various government decision activities, and conveys these to the Government.

It also administers the Press aed Publication Ordinance, 19 (as amended thereafter) and the Cinematograph Act, 1918. In additio it also produces documentary films of short duration on various topi of public interest.

The Wing is under the adminstirative charge of a Secretary. H is assisted by the Director General of Public Relations who is the hea of the attached department concerned with publicity and public re tioning in all their various facets of duties and functions. The depa ment is also looking after matters relating to promotion of culture a tourism in the province.

Central Wing:

Central Wing This wing is concerned with service matters of all Pakistan Unifi Grades, Heads of attached Departments, Regional Heads and Seni Scale Officers belonging to the former PCS and other officers of the ra of Deputy Secretary and above.

Provincial Wing:

Provincial Wing It deals with the recruitment, promotion and transfers of the s working in the Secretariat upto the level of Section Officers and oth officers of equal status.

General Wing:

General Wing The General Wing acts as Administrative Department of the Laho High Court, Public Service Commission, Directorate of Sports, and t Civil Service Appealite Tribunal. It also acts as the Secretariat of t Provincial Cabinet, deals with the Ministers privileges, co-ordinates t functions of various Departments of Provincial Government, and proce the reports of the Governor's Inspection Team, for further action etc.

Regulation Wing:

Regulation Wing The Regulation Wing of the Services and General Administrati Department is concerned with the Services rules (other than Civil Servi Rules) relating to the various services and posts and their interpretati implementation, etc. It is also responsible for securing the rights and in terest of members of services.

Welfare Wing:

Welfare Wing It was created on the dissolution of One Unit, and deals with t following matters;

1. Absorption of staff rendered surplus due to Dissolution of one U

2. Disposal of pension, gratuity and G. P. Fund cases of retiring/retired Government Servants.
3. Punjab Employees Welfare Fund under the Group Insurance Scheme.
4. Benevolent Fund, Secretariat Canteen, and the Estate Office.
5. Administration of the Alfalah Building.

Complaint Cell:

Complaints Cell

This Cell was set up on the 30th January, 1971 for the redress of public grievances at the Administrative level within the frame work of the existing laws, rules and policy. In December, 1971, this cell was placed under the control of the Chief Minister. Till the end of September, 1973, the cell has received and has dealt with 21,104 complaints. In addition about 2,06,433 general complaints/petitions etc. were forwarded to it, by the Governor for being passed on to various authorities for disposal, and necessary action.

Organization and Methods Wing:

O & M Unit

O and M Branch of Services and General Administration Department is concerned with the activities:—

(*i*) Vigilance Operations.
(*ii*) Expert Committee on Forms and Procedures.
(*iii*) In-Service and pre-service training of the Secretariat staff.
(*iv*) Training in O and M.
(*v*) Pension Cases Disposal Committee.
(*vi*) Standing (Idea Award) Committee.

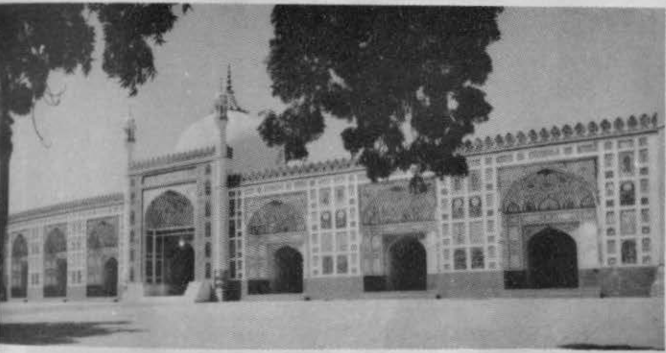
Industries and Mineral Resources Development

The year 1971-72 was a dismal one as the manufacturing sector recorded a decline of 6.8% due to the Secession of East Pakistan and shyness of capital investment. This sector started showing signs of recovery in 1972-73 due to the introduction of Labour Reforms, improved relations between labour and the management and the devaluation of currency. Industrial production continued to increase during 1973-74. However, before they could make much headway, in September, 1973, the floods in the Province affected production adversely. The overall growth target of 7.5% in the manufacturing sector came down to 5%.

The large-scale manufacturing sector recorded a slump during 1974-75 due to the impact of international recession on Pakistan's export industry, notably, cotton textile. The growth rate declined from 5% in 1973-74 to 3.2% in 1974-75. However, inspite of the serious set-backs caused by the floods and then the international recession of 1974, the production level registered substantial increase over 1971-72. Vegetable ghee and sugar production went up by over 50% while cement production increased by about 43%. The growth rate in Punjab during 1975-76 was 3.4% over the preceding year.

During the last four years, 1277 large, medium and small industrial units were established in the private sector. Three sugar mills were set up and six more are being set up in the public sector. Three textile mills were established with the result that Punjab has now 63 Textile mills with 14.40 lac spindles and 13,729 looms. As many as 58 Textile Mills have been newly sanctioned, mostly under "Pay as you Earn" scheme with 6,01,084 spindles and 1065 looms.

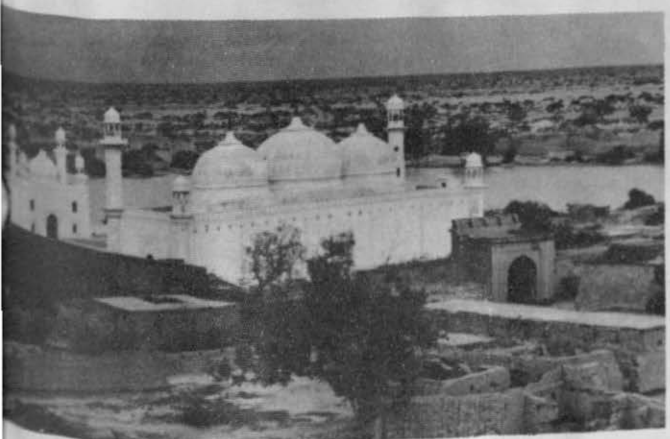
There have been some significant changes in the industrial sector during the last four years. The Punjab Industrial Development Board and the Punjab Mineral Development Corporation have been established, while the Punjab Small Industries Corporation and the Directorate of Industries have been reorganised. The Industries Directorate is also establishing a sub-contracting exchange which will provide information to the domestic clientele. This will facilitate their entering into sub-contracts with the small local manufacturers. This will give a fillip to the production of small and light engineering units.



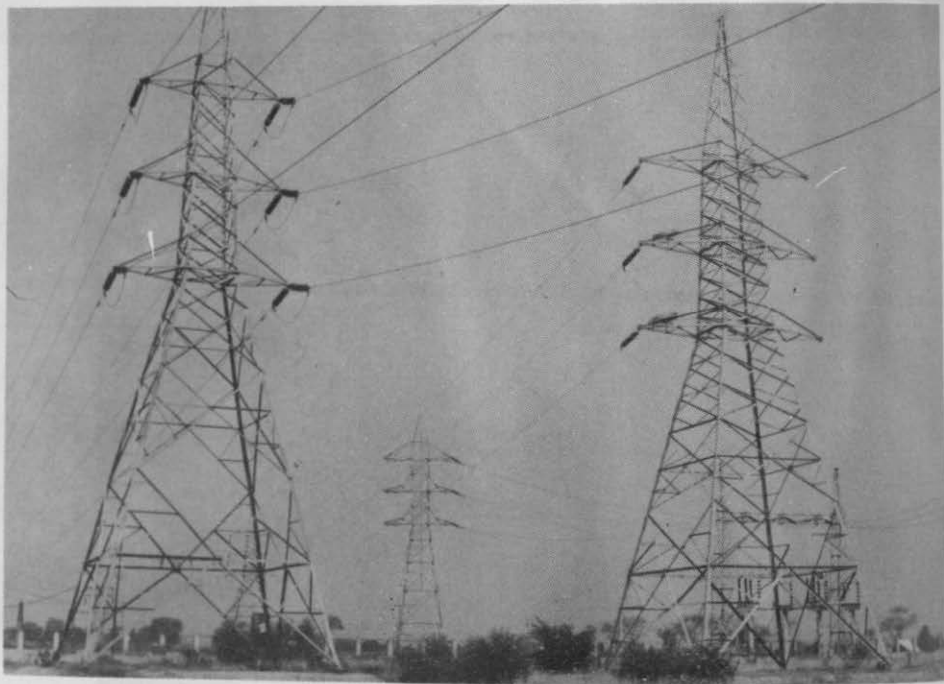
Mosque Eidgah, Multan.



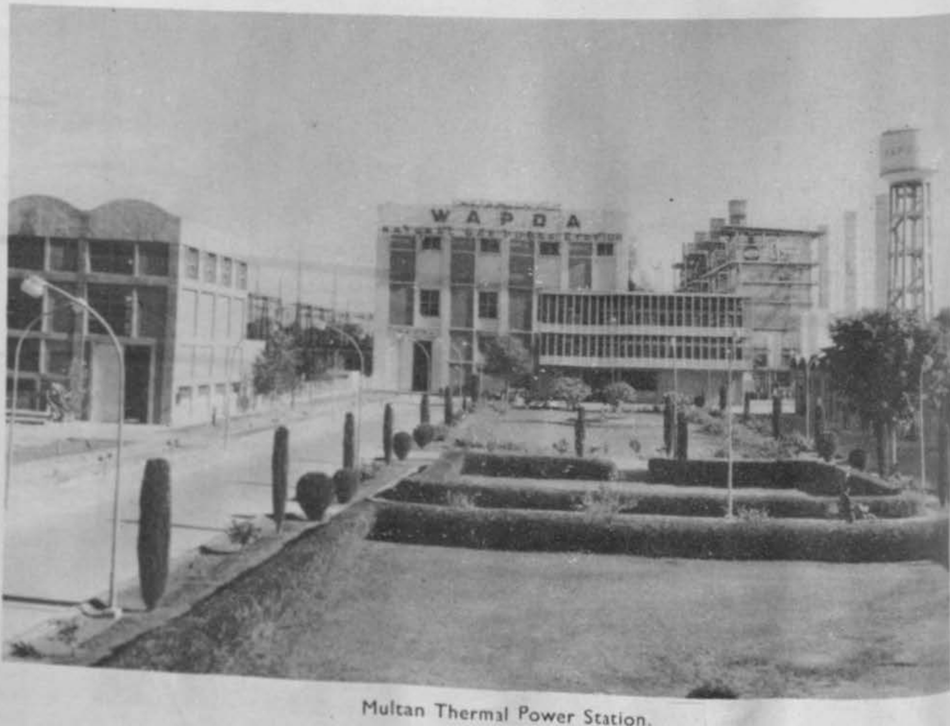
Mosque Nishtar Medical College, Multan.



The beautiful Mosque at Derawar.



Transmission Lines.



Multan Thermal Power Station.

In the public sector, the Punjab Industrial Development Board is at present in the process of setting up six sugar mills, three textile mills. Besides they have already set up six rice shelters. As regards textiles, the PIDB is setting up three integrated textile mills in the backward areas of the Punjab, having been located in D. G. Khan, Harrappa and Bahawalpur. Six sugar mills are being established by PIDB in the backward areas of Punjab.

The Punjab Small Industries Corporation inherited 31 projects with a provision of 1259 fully developed industrial plots and training facilities for 316 persons in multiple crafts. The allocation for the Corporation has increased over the years from a neglible figure of Rs. 3 lac in 1971-72 to Rs. 2 crore in 1975-76. The major programme of PSIC during the last two years has been to establish a net-work of carpet centres throughout the Province. A total of 61 carpet centres have already been developed, 35 during 1973-74 and 26 during 1974-75.

One of the major schemes included in the PSIC programme in ADP 1975-76 is the Dehi Mazdoor Technical Training and credit programme. The scheme envisages to ameliorate the lot of village artisans and landless workers by providing them training in various vocations and giving them loans to purchase improved tools. Moreover, the Corporation has planned to establish two more Small Industrial Estates at Lyallpur and Jhelum. Other important schemes are establishment of a fan and electric motor testing centre at Gujrat, development of Institute of Ceramics at Gujrat, Leather garments development centre at Kasur and artisans workshop at Gujranwala and Bahawalpur.

The two industrial estates at Gujrat and Bahawalpur, neglected in the past, now give a viable example of rapidly growing industrial estates. Similarly, the use of locally manufactured machinery is being encouraged so as to reduce, as far as possible, the dependence on imported plants and machinery.

Irrigation and Power Department

With the growing need of stepping up agricultural production, th development and proper utilization of the surface and ground water resources of the Punjab has assumed great importance. The People' government has been paying much attention to the provision of additiona irrigation facilities in order to increase intensity of cropping, removal o land-salinity and water-logging, and rationalizing the agrarian economy o the province.

The Punjab Irrigation system covers a gross area of 23.2 million acr with a culturable commanded area of 20.2 million acres. The syste includes 13 main barrages, about 23700 miles of irrigation canals, near 3200 miles of seapage and storm water drains, over 13,00,000 miles of ma zamindara water courses, and 9449 public tubewells.

Annual Development Programme 1972-73

Irrigation and Power Department was allocated Rs. 560.00 lac for th water Sector in the Annual Development Programme 1972-73. In additio Rs. 50.00 lacs were provided for subsidizing the installation of private tub wells primarily in the *Sailabi* and *Barani* areas, and a sum of Rs. 60.00 l was allocated for Linking of Water courses' out of the rest an allocation w made as under:—

(*i*) Survey and Investigation	Rs. 13.65 lac.
(*ii*) Irrigation	Rs. 245.29 lac.

Following major schemes have been executed in the areas served b lower Bari Doab, Thal, Taunsa and Sutlej Valley Canal systems:—

(*i*) Remodelling of Lower Bari Doab Canal.
(*ii*) Thal Project.
(*iii*) Taunsa Project Unit-I.
(*iv*) Taunsa Project Unit-II.
(*v*) Taunsa Project Unit-III.
(*vi*) Bakht Branch extension scheme.
(*vii*) Construction of Silt Ejector at RD7, 500 D.G. Khan Canal.
(*viii*) Extension of Abbasia, Bahwal and Eastern Sadiqia Canal.

Allocation Rs. 146.37 lac.

Drainage and Reclamation This allocation was made for surface drainage and vertical drains (tube-wells), remodelling of existing drainage systems, wdening and deepening of various drains, etc.

Irrigation Research The Irrigation Research Institute deals with a wide range of problems connected with Canals, Headworks, Irrigation Structures, Drains, River Training, Flood Control Tube-wells, Testing of Materials, Drainage, Water Conservation, etc. The Institute Published 86 technical reports during 1972-73.

New Development Projects A vast and fertile strip of land lying between the salt range and river Jhelum from new Rasul Barrage to irrigation boundary of Thal Canal (beyond Pind Dadan Khan) has no means of irrigation or even drinking water supply. As a solution to the problems of this tract and on persistant demands of the local population, the irrigation and power department has framed a project costing Rs. 1340.00 lac, for construction of a new canal taking off from right bank of new Rasul Barrage and extending upto irrigation boundary of Thal Canal. This canal would be aproximately 72 miles long and shall provide irrigation facilities to an area of 1,59,370 acres.

Greater Thal Project This project envisages construction of a new canal system taking off from the right of Cheshma Jhelum Link to provide irrigation to a gross area of 19,49,840 acres in Greater Thal. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1423.83 lac.

Dajal Branch Extension Another scheme envisages extension of existing Dajal Branch by 69 miles for the irrigation of an area of 4,78,000 acres in D.G. Khan district. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 847.50 lac.

Repairs to Flood Damaged Works The floods of August, 1973 caused extensive damages to canal works, flood bunds and marginal bunds of barrages. A sum of Rs. 8.50 crore was spent to cover the cost of these flood repairs.

Water and Power Development Authority

WAPDA's annual development programme for 1972-73 included th water development programme of the Punjab costing Rs. 11.95 cror (revised estimates). It comprised of Scarp II (Ganj Doab), SCARP (Lower Thal). SCARP IV (Upper Rachna), Mona Reclamation Experime Project and General Investigations.

The Central Government on WAPDA's request advanced an additio amount of Rs. 2.60 crores to complete the outstanding work of tubew electrification in the Punjab. During 1972-73 electrification works 1843 tubewells have been completed. These tubewells would benefit area of 12.8 lakh acres.

Scarp II (Chaj Doab)

This project aims at reclaiming 2.27 million acres between the Che and Jhelum rivers in the districts of Jhang, Sargodha and Gujrat thro the installation of 2,405 tubewells, construction and remodelling of miles of new drains, channels and remodelling of 300 miles of the exis drains.

Under SCARP II, 1398 tubewells are already in operation.

Under the Scheme 2-B (Lower Jhelum Area), 154 tubewells were into operation upto 30-6-72, 631 upto May, 1973, and remaining 22 tube were energized by the end of June, 1973.

Scarp III (Lower Thal)

SCARP III (Lower Thal) envisages installation of 1635 tubewells construction of 150 miles of drainage channel over an area of 1.3 mi acres in the Rangpur and Muzaffargarh Canal System, mainly in Muzaffarg district.

Scarp IV (Upper Rechna)

SCARP IV aimed at sinking of 935 tubewells (311 tubewells in Mang wala Unit and 624 in Muridke Unit) in an area of about six lakh acres in districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sheikhupura. This work was comple by January, 1973.

Development Programme for 1973-74

The detail of proposed expenditures of Rupees seven crores on Pu in development in 1973-74 is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Khanpur Dam Project	100
SCARP II (Chaj Doab)	330
SCARP III (Lower Thal)	100
SCARP IV (Upper Rechna)	20
SCARP V (Shorkot Kamalia)	25
SCARP VI (Punjnad Abbasia/Bahawalpur)	25
Mona Reclamation Experimental Project	20
General Investigations	80
Total:	700

Short Term Projects "Sailab" Area

There are over 3 million acres of *sailab* area in the Punjab along the rivers Indus, Ravi, Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum. Out of this, about 1.6 million acres are planted each year. The impounding of the flood flows of the Indus at Tarbela and Jhelum at Mangla; loss of the water of the three eastern rivers namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beas; and trans-basin diversions necessitated by the Indus Basin Projects will reduce the magnitude and frequency of the floods and thus adversely affect the *sailab* cultivation. The Government attaches the highest priority to the planning and investigation on schemes related to the development of the *sailab* areas. This work has been entrusted to WAPDA, and is to be completed during 1974-75.

A scheme for the development of the *sailab* areas between Kalabagh Barrage and Chashma Barrage covering an area of about 500 sq. miles is underway. Similarly field work has been geared up to prepare the scheme for an area of over 300 sq. miles downstream of Chashma Barrage involving riverain areas of Muzaffargarh and D.G. Khan districts.

Chashma Right Bank Canal Project

Government directed Wapda to prepare a scheme of irrigating about 2.80 lakh of barren or barani farm lands north-west of Taunsa Barrage mostly in Taunsa Tehsil. The scheme envisages to off-take a canal from right bank of river Indus at Chashma Barrage. This canal, after traversing a distance of about 172 miles through D.I. Khan and D.G. Khan districts, will terminate near sori-nullah and irrigate about 2.80 lakh acres in D.G. Khan district. It also covers an additional area of about 0.70 lakh acres lying between Sanghar and Sori-nullahs.

Power Development Programme

WAPDA's jurisdiction of the power system is divided into four Grid.Zones i.e. Main/Northern Grid Zone, Upper Sind Grid Zone, Lower Sind Grid Zone and Quetta Grid Zone.

At present four units of 100 MW each are in operation at Mangla. Work on the installation of two more units is in progress. A further extension of Mangla Power Station by two more units, has also been

planned. Efforts are being made to obtain foreign exchange for this scheme.

Further, it is proposed to instal 200-MW Gas Turbine Station at Lyallpur on an emergency basis in order to have a quicker and cheaper source of much needed power in the Northern Grid area.

A wall portrait of the Quaid-e-Azam installed in the Auditorium Hall of the National College of Arts, The Mall, Lahore, on occasion of the Quaid-e-Azam Seminar held in 1973.





A view of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Chambers.

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan—performing Opening Ceremony of the Dry Port at Moghalpura, Lahore on 18-4-74.





Mr. Sadiq Hussain Qureshi, Present Chief Minister of Punjab—Inaugurating a Seminar—All Pakistan Engineers, in Lahore on 16-5-74.





Mr. Sadiq Hussain Qureshi, present Chief Minister, Punjab, inaugurating the PSIC Carpet Training Centre, Shujabad, when he was Governor, Punjab.

Public Health Engineering

The Public Health Engineering Department is responsible for water-supply in Urban and Rural areas, drainage schemes and sewerage projects. Other connected matters like environmental sanitation and problems of polution and control are also within its ambit. It was also entrusted, during the current financial year, the task of cleaning and repairing the wells and providing hand-pumps in the war-affected areas of Sialkot and Lahore districts. In 1971-72, out of a total allocation of Rs. 93.28 lacs, Rs. 90.5 lacs was ear-marked for 72 Urban schemes and only Rs. 2.7 lacs for 7 rural schemes. Within months of taking over, the new Government decided to shift the emphasis from the urban to the rural areas. In the Annual Development Programme for 1972-73, the total number of projects in rural areas was raised to 41, and the expenditure to Rs. 56.18 lacs out of a total of Rs. 232.18 lacs.

This year 166 rural schemes are in progress as compared to 68 urban schemes. For the first time the allocation for rural areas, i.e., 300 lacs has exceeded that of the urban area (minus Lahore) i.e. 250 lacs. In this way the Government hopes to spread the benefit of science and technology to the farthest corners of the Province.

ent

All local councils and local bodies in the Punjab were dissolved with effect from 23-6-71 and as such these are now being run by official Administrators.

The present Government promulgated the Punjab People's Local Government Ordinance on 12-6-1972. This Ordinance provides for the elections to the People's Local Councils on the basis of adult franchise.

Pending the elections to various Local Government Institution People's Works Councils have been created at the district levels. These are headed by a Minister and include two nominated non-officials from each Tehsil, besides district level officers. The Councils are functioning since November, 1972. At the Provincial level, a People's Provincial Works Council, headed by the Chief Minister, has also been constituted to lay down general policies for the guidance of People's District Works Councils.

People's Works Programme

The People's Works Programme, launched in December, 1972, succeeded the erst-while Rural Works Programme. People's Works Programme is entirely being run by the people themselves, while Government Agencies are providing only financial and technical help where needed. Institutional arrangements have also been made in the shape of People's District Works Councils throughout the Province. The Programme covers the improvement of roads, educational facilities, water-supply, etc. and also the Educational, Social, Cultural and Economic up-lift of the masses. To ensure the fulfilment of the wider objectives, volunteers known as SIPAH-E-KHIDMAT have been enrolled, trained and assigned to various areas.

The People's Works Programme has considerably accelerated the development activity in the rural areas. By the end of December, 1972, 83 miles of metalled/katcha roads and 33 culverts were completed at a cost of Rs. 63.99 lacs. From January to the end of May, another 498 of metalled/katcha roads 35 culverts and 7 small bridges were constructed raising the total mileage to 581. Thus the total cost on communication sector increased from Rs. 63.99 lacs to Rs. 216.36 lacs. Work is in progress on 696 miles of metalled/katcha roads, 493 culverts and 23 smalls bridges.

In education sector, work had been completed on 156 projects by December, 1972. By the end of December, 1972, only Rs. 12.43 lacs had been spent on Education Sector, while it has arisen to Rs. 80.71 lacs now. In Social Welfare and Housing Sector, 7 projects were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,000/ only, by December, 1972. During the period July-May, 1973 1708 projects were completed to a total of Rs. 31.99 lacs. Work is in progress on another 257 projects. In Health Sector, 69 projects were completed during the first six months of the current financial year costing Rs. 5.08 lacs. By the end of May, 1973, work was completed on another 77 projects, raising the total cost to Rs. 25.72 lacs. Work is in progress on 288 more projects.

Auqaf Department

Zonal offices of the Auqaf Department have been set up at each Zonal Headquarter. Participation of the people's representatives in the Religious Purpose Committee and various other committees set up by the Department is also being ensured in pursuance of the policy of the present Government.

For toning up the office administration and accounts side regular audit and inspections are being conducted. Strenaous efforts are being made to check dishonesty, inefficiency, negligence and disregard of duty.

eoples Welfare Use of the Auqaf income is being made for the people's Welfare in various ways. A fulfledged hospital known as Data Darbar Hospital is being run together with 13 *Shifakhanas*, three First Aid Centres, and One *Safri Shifakhana*, to provide medical aid to the people of Lahore and its suburbs. Auqaf Dispensaries have also been provided at Sialkot, Multan and Kot Mithan. The number of patients treated at Data Darbar Hospital is about 3.80 lakhs per year, and those treated at Shifakhanas in suburbs of Lahore is more than 4.50 lakhs. Data Darbar Hospital has been provided with an air-conditioned 50 beds Eye Ward where eye patients are operated upon throughout the year.

A *Jehaiz* Scheme is in operation at Data Darbar Làhore, to help the marriageable girls belonging to the poor families. Every month dowery is provided for atleast 25 such girls.

The Auqaf Department has also provided considerable number of blankets and quilts and other necessities of life to war-displaced Pakistanis especially of the Shakargarh Area.

A number of scholarships involving expenditure of about Rs. 35,000.00 per annum are being granted to the children of Ulema, Auqaf employees and other brilliant students.

Financial aid of about Rs. 3,000.00 has been provided to destitutes, widows and orphans and the Institute for the Blind during this year.

Religious Education

In 1972 the *Tadris-ul-Quran* Trust was set up for imparting Q[illegible] education to the children at various mosques, shrines and Govern[illegible] middle/high schools. Auqaf Department contributed a sum of Rs. 1.5[illegible] to this Trust as its share. Grant-in-aid of one lakh rupees annually is [illegible] to the various Darul Ulooms. An Ulema Academy is functio[illegible] Badshahi Masjid, Lahore, for providing modern knowledge to the Ule[illegible] conducting a regular refresher course. A reference library attache[illegible] this Academy for reference and research work has been opened for C[illegible] and University students and the general public. A Reading Room [illegible] provided there.

Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur

Publication of life sketches of renowned saints has been ar[illegible] through a *Jamia* specially set up for the purpose so as to m[illegible] people to follow in their foot-steps. Some Islamic literature in[illegible] the sayings of Holy Prophet (May Peace be Upon Him) has als[illegible] published in English for the benefit of the English knowing peop[illegible] at home and abroad.

This Jamia is supported with the Auqaf Funds for imparting re[illegible] education together with modern subjects. Under the New Edu[illegible] Policy announced by the President, it has been decided to convert the [illegible] into a full-fleged Islamic University. A scheme for the construc[illegible] Science Block at the Jamia has been approved and funds for this are [illegible] provided by the Government.

Development of Waqf Properties

A plan for the renovation and extension of the mosques and sh[illegible] under the control of the Auqaf Department has been formulated an[illegible] work is being done under a phased programme. This plan aims at p[illegible] sion of better facilities for the devotees paying homage to the [illegible] shrines and for increasing the Auqaf income so as to invest the sa[illegible] the betterment of the people. The foremost development scheme [illegible] of Data Darbar, Lahore, costing about one crore rupees. The Prime Mi[illegible] of Pakistan has very kindly announced a donation of an Iranian Gate [illegible] The other major development schemes relate to Shah Chiragah, La[illegible] Masjid and Serai Haji Ghulam Rasul at Multan; Masjid Nizamat, Rah[illegible] Khan; Shah De Talian, Rawalpindi; Masjid Gol Chowk, Sargodha, M[illegible] Ahhle-Sunnat Wal Jamat, Sargodha; Madina Market Mosque, Rawalpi[illegible]

Besides a conservation cell for the renovation of historical mosque[illegible] shrines in the Punjab has also been set up. A beautiful public park o[illegible] Mughal pattern has been constructed around the Nadira Begum [illegible] adjacent to the shrine of Hazrat Mian Mir Sahib. Conservation wo[illegible] Masjid Wazir Khan at Lahore Shahi Masjid, Chiniot; Shrine of H[illegible] Bahaul Haq Zikriyya Multani and Shah Rukne-Alam at Multan is in pro[illegible] For the tomb of Hazrat Bahaul Haq Zakriyya, Multani, the Prime Mi[illegible] has very kindly decided to donate an Iranian gate which will add t[illegible] grandeur of the shrine.

Agriculture Department

Immediately after taking over, the Peoples' Government took cognizance of the numerous problems which were being faced in the Agriculture Sector. The main Policy was based on achievement of self-sufficiency in food-grains. The different steps taken to increase the agricultural production are given below:—

Crop Production The Production of wheat crop was 48.70 lac tons in 1970-71. Immediate steps were taken to raise it and as a result the production rose to Rs. 52.80 lac tons in 1971-72. During the year 1972-73 the production rose to more than 55 lac tons, while it is expected to be over 65 lakh tons this year.

A large amount of pesticides have been imported to control the attack of rice-border and pest's etc. Similarly sugarcane crop had suffered in production due to unsystematic policies of the previous Government. Efforts are being made to increase the production of sugarcane and it is hoped that the target of 171.50 lac tons of stripped cane from an area of 10.5 lac acres will be achieved.

upply of nputs The Peoples Government has taken due care for the adequate supply of in-puts. The subsidy of pesticides has been increased from 50% to 75% and an allocation of Rs. 5 crore was made for the year 1973-74. An amount of Rs. 20 crore has been allocated for fertilizer subsidy; the highest allocation ever made for this purpose. For improving the water position, a subsidised programme of 3580 tubewells was undertaken in 1972-73. Another allocation of Rs. 2 crore was made for the year 1973-74 for subsidizing installation of tubewells.

ral Develop-ent The People's Government according to its manifesto has to provide the small farmers with the much-needed inputs, have initiated the famous integrated Rural Development Programme for which 19 Centres have been set-up in each district, and a sum of Rs. 30 lac has been spent on their establishment. The people's representatives have been associated in all the activities and every effort has been made to supply all the inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, seed, tractors, bull-dozers and electric power for tubewells etc. at the door steps of the farmers, for the year 1973-74 another 19 centres have been sanctioned to be opened and a total sum of Rs. 65 lac will be spent on them.

Punjab Agricultural Dev. Supplies Corporation

The Agricultural Development Corporation was dissolved in 1972 a the Supply Wing of the Corporation was retained and re-designated a Agricultural Supplies Organization. On July 1, 1973, the business of the Agricultural Supplies Organization related to the distribution of fertiliz and seeds, was transferred to the Provincial Governments. The Govern ment of the Punjab therefore raised a new Corporation in the name of the Punjab Agricultural Development and Supplies for procurement, transpor distribution, storage, and sale of fertilizers, seeds and other agricultur inputs.

In August, 1973, the Government of the Punjab decided to nationali the fertilizer distribution and by an ordinance abolished all the Princip Agencies, dealers and Commission Agents and directed the Punjab Agricu tural Development and Supplies Corporation to take over distribution o fertilizers and start direct marketing to farmers through its own networ of depots and sale-outlets.

Credit Facilities In order to boost up the wheat production during RABI 1973-74, th Corporation moved/arranged large scale credit facilities amounting t Rs. 22 crores approximately which are being provided to small farmer through loan giving agencies and commercial banks. Now the sm farmers are getting extensive loans at easy terms for purchase of fertiliz and seeds from the sales depots of the Corporation.

Farmers Education

An other important objective of the Corporation is to provide fre advisory service to the farmers. Agricultural Assistants and Field Assis tants of the Agricultural Extension Department are being utilized to edu cate the farmers on fertilizers use.

Fisheries

Fisheries Department is responsible for boosting up fish production and utilizing resources of fish feeding in the province. Its functions also include conservation of fish wealth and development of ponds, dams, lakes, reservoirs etc. in orderto accelerate fish growth, and to carry out research work on fish-culture.

e Recovery
Licences

The details of lease amount realized due to auction of fishing rights of public waters of the Province for 1972-73 and licences issued is as under:—

(a) Lease of Fishing Rights

Name of the Division		Total lease amount
Bahawalpur Division		Rs. 1,31,930.00
Multan	,,	Rs. 4,64,679.00
Sargodha	,,	Rs. 3,27,638.00
Lahore	,,	Rs. 53,115.00
Rawalpindi	,,	Rs. 15,900.00
	Total:	Rs. 9,93,262.00

The total lease amount for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 8,96,969.00, while the lease for 1973-74 exceeds Rs. 14,50,000/-.

ulture

Emphasis on fish culture through private enterprise has increased and several private fish farms are functioning in the province. 90 fish farms have been established during the current year in the districts of Sargodha, Sahiwal and Lyallpur under the "Development of ponds in villages for Fish Production scheme. Three fish seed farms and nursery units are at Khori (District Sheikhupura) Sohawa (District Jhelum) and Chund (District Jhang), to cater to the fish seed requirements of Government, and private fish farms.

There are 334 (36 Government and 298 private) fish farms in the province at present excluding 90 fish farms established according to the

"village ponds" scheme. Both long and short term plans are being formulated to step up fish production.

The fish production so far recorded from various public and private waters is 95630 maunds as compared to 91818 maunds for the year 1971-72.

Income from various fishery resources of the province at present is Rs. 11,44,844/- as compared to the tentative target of Rs. 10,00,000/-.

Development Schemes

During the year 1972-73, development schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs for establishment of fish seeds farms and nurseries, survey of fisheries resources in Punjab development of ponds villages for fish production were implemented in the province.

In addition, nursery units and supply depots will be established in 16 Districts of the province to meet the increasing demand of Government and private fish farms, culture of *Cyprinus Carpio* would be expanded to a large extent.

90 demonstration farms would be established in the project areas of Sahiwal, Lyallpur and Sargodha to induce the public for establishing fish farms, on waste and uncultivated lands. Seven new schemes are being implemented during with a total provision of Rs. 20 lacs.

Co-operative Department

The main function of the Department is to help organize co-operative effort in agriculture, industry, as well as in other types of co-operative ventures.

In rural areas, Co-operative Societies mainly supply credit and arrange for the marketing of agricultural products. Co-operatives have also been organized to bring agricultural machinery within the reach of the small farmer and to provide repair facilities for the machinery owned by the societies, their members and the public at large.

In the Urban sector, Co-operatives have been organized to provide credit to shop-keepers, artisans and craftsmen. Industrial Societies supply raw material to artisans and arrange for the marketing of their manufactured goods. Co-operatives have also been organized in the urban sector for housing and sale of consumer goods.

Agricultural Credit Societies provide short-term credit against personal security, upto Rs. 2,000/- in canal irrigated and Rs. 1,000/- in *Barani* areas.

In all, there are 14,151 credit societies with 7,28,458 members. The Societies have advanced Rs. 521.26 lac as credit during the year 1972-73 as against Rs. 476.73 lac during 1971-72.

gricultural upplies and larketing

525 Co-operative Societies are actively engaged in the supply of agricultural inputs in the province. Co-operative figures of agricultural inputs supplied during the year 1972-73 and the agricultural produce marketed during this period are:—

1.	Fertilizer supplied	688219	bags
2.	Diesel Oil supplied	18233	gallons.
3.	Agricultural produce Marketed worth	Rs. 137.26 lac.	

dustrial operatives

The Industrial Co-operatives are active in Sports Industry at Sialkot, Metal at Lahore and Gujranwala, Electric Fans at Gujrat, Cutlery in District

Gujranwala, Surgical Instruments at Sialkot and Gujranwala, Daree, Carpets and Handlooms all over the Province.

Cooperative Consumer Societies

At present there are 206 Co-operative Consumer Stores working in the Province. These stores have been effectively combating hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing.

Pak-German Institute of Cooperative Agriculture, Chak 5-Faiz, Multan

The institute is a Joint venture of Pakistan and the West German Governments. It trains tractor operator, auto-machines, wood workers and farm managers for multi-purpose societies in peasant proprietory village and for the Co-operating Farming Societies in the Khanewal project. The Institute has established a demonstration farm to demonstrate improved agricultural practices to the trainees of the Institute and progressive farmers of the area.

Food Department

The functions of the Food Department include procurement, storage and distribution of food—stuffs like wheat, rice, and sugar, and help in the stabilization of prices of these essential commodities. The Department also handles the procurement and despatch of wheat to deficit provinces, and procurement of rice needed for export.

Wheat

Procurement policy of wheat aims at facilitating the growers to sell their wheat to Government and on other hand, to supply atta to consumers at subsidised rates and thereby stabilize prices in the open market. The key-note of the Wheat Policy for 1973-74, is the Government determination to safeguard the interests of growers through a substantial increase in the procurement price, and to facilitate direct sales of wheat to Government, thereby eliminating the middlemen. Consequently, the procurement price of wheat was increased from Rs. 17.00 per maund in 1972-73 to Rs. 22.50 per maund, in a bid to boost up production. In recent times it has been increased further.

Another important feature of the Wheat Policy last year, was an all time record procurement of 11,04,341 ton which enabled the provincial Government to build up sizeable reserves for distribution to consumers.

Procurement of wheat was undertaken by the Punjab Government under a voluntary system of purchase in the interest of growers. About 354 Purchase Centres were set up in the Province for the facility of the growers in tendering their produce. Advisory Committee consisting of representative of traders, growers, public and officials of Food and Co-operation Department were constituted to watch the progress of procurement at important purchase centres.

Rice

Rice both superior and coarse, which has a good export potential, was procured in the main rice producing area in the Province on behalf of the Federal Government for export. The following table shows the actual year-wise purchases since 1970-71.

Variety	Purchase in Tons.		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (upto 15-6
Basmati Rice	72,179	35,329	1,27,527
Coarse Rice	—	4,298	6,277

Procurement of rice for export continued during 1973-74. To encourage the production of rice and thereby step up our exports, the procurement prices of both Basmati and Coarse rice have been raised for 1973-74 crop, as also for the 1974-75 crop.

Storage

The Food Department needs storage capacity to maintain wheat and sugar stocks for distribution through the ration depots. Bins and godowns have, therefore, been constructed throughout the Province in the cities, towns and most of the Procurement Centres of wheat. The need for additional storage capacity has been on the increase as a result of the present Government resolve to provide essential commodities to consumers at reasonable rates.

The construction of godowns with a total capacity of 71,000 tons is being undertaken with effect from the current financial year. A Budget provision of Rs. 40.00 lac existed in the ADP 1973-74 for this purpose. The completion of the entire scheme will take about four years and it will cost about Rs. 298.20 lac.

Sugar

The Provincial Food Department is also responsible for procuring supplies of sugar produced internally, as well as arranging its distribution to consumers at prescribed prices. Twelve Sugar Mills in the Punjab produced about 1,76, 835 tons of sugar during crushing season 1972-73.

Population Planning

National Population Planning Programme was launched in Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan committed itself to a dynamic and broad-based action programme to meet the challenge of rapidly increasing population.

National Population Planning Programme completed 8 years of its operation by the end of year 1972-73. The programme remained basically educative, and it met with success by virtue of extensive publicity.

Population Planning Programme in Punjab was controlled and supervised by Punjab Population Planning Board headed by the Health Minister. The Programme covered 19 districts in Punjab, each district, having a District Population Planning Board to look after the performance of the programme.

Publicity and Education was the assignment of Population Planning Officers who had the assistance of Field Motivators and *Dais* whereas Services were provided by Lady Health Visitors and Family Welfare Visitors.

Punjab Population Planning Board finalized three contracts for Family Planning documentary films: two in colour and one in black and white.

Forest Department

Tree Plantation The ritual of tree plantation previously performed twice for a week's duration in the year, was in 1972 extended, over the entire growing seasons and has been made more dynamic and meaningful now. The target of ten million new plants, was fixed for the Punjab, to be accomplished by October 1973.

Massive tree plantation campaigns continue to be launched by the Forest Department in addition to its normal activities. Planning of fast growing industrial wood is being carried out to cater for the requirements of paper, pulp, match wood, and other wood-based industries, which had previously mostly been supplied from East Pakistan. The linear plantation along canals, railway tracks and roads has been planned to be completed in the shortest possible period. Afforestation to meet operational requirements in border areas has also been intensified. In areas with no canal irrigation or which have increased water supplies, installation of tubewells has been undertaken to promote forestry.

The Peoples Government has greatly emphasised the imperative necessity of a realistic development of vast a rid and semi desert lands with a view to converting this huge liability into a National asset of real value. The National Expert Committee has recently completed a study on Range lands, and a programme for this is being formulated. It envisages the creation of a separate organization within the Forest Department to meet the Challenge.

Sericulture Sericulture, being an off-season occupation for rural areas, can play a great role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the farmers who take up growing Mulbery trees on their lands. Availability of healthy silk seed and protection of silk worm from diseases, were serious bottle-neck in the development of silk Industry. In view of this, Sericulture Research Project has been launched to eliminate the diseases of silk worm and to improve the silk worm quality.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock is the backbone of Agriculture in the Punjab and constitute about 38% of the agricultural economy in general. The animals not only provide essential ingredients of human diet, like meat, milk and eggs, but also produce, wool, hair, hides/skins and other products.

There are 6.5 million cattle, 6.2 million buffaloes, 8.4 million sheep and 3.3 million goats and 10 million poultry in the Province, valued at Rs. 4.69 billion. They produce 4.53 billion worth animal products annually.

Since livestock diseases are one of the most important limiting factor in animal production and the resultant losses in production, food, labour, capital investment, adversely effect the national economy, the Department provides free vety. disease control service through its 370 veterinary Hospitals, 305 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1515 Veterinary Centres.

To meet the growing demand of public for better veterinary cover, to protect their valuable livestock, research activities were further strengthened during 1972, at the Veterinary Research Institute at Lahore, with supply of scientific equipment worth over Rs. 20.79 lacs. To equip the staff, breeders and research workers with the recent scientific knowledge and technology regular courses are organized at the Veterinary Research Institute by the local staff and foreign experts. Selected candidates are deputed for post-graduate studies both in the local Agricultural University and abroad, under bilateral training programmes.

To enhance the productive potential of livestock by selective breeding the Directorate of Livestock Farms supervises 48 Livestock Farms in the Province. These Livestock Farms during 1972-73 maintained nearly 5,900 heads of cattle, 1,250 buffaloes, 7,000 sheep, 1,600 goats, 180 equines. To conduct research in different aspects of livestock production, a Livestock Production Research Institute at a cost of Rs. 100.61 lacs is being established. First phase of the project has been completed and the second phase was initiated during 1972-73.

To speedily propagate and supplement the activities of livestock production Artificial Insemination project at a cost of Rs. 111.20 lacs was initiated by the Punjab Government during 1972-73. It envisages to establish 58 Artificial Insemination Centres with 1160 insemination sites throughout the Punjab to provide quality service to cattle and buffaloes. A semen Seed production Centre with facilities to produce deep frozen semen has been established at Qadirabad and 10 new Centres with 40 new insemination sites have been set up in Multan Division, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sargodha districts. 8537 cows were impregnated. Construction of 22 new Artificial Insemination Centres will be taken in hand during 1973-74 in different districts of the Punjab.

To promote development of wool/hair mutton production, scheme at an annual cost of Rs. 8.48 lacs with headquarters at Multan was initiated during 1972-73 The staff has established their Head offices at Multan and sub-offices at D.G. Khan and Bahawalpur and has started work.

Prisons Department

The Government is taking keen interest to ameliorate the lot of the prisoners and all steps to ensure that they are provided all the basic amenities, as well as, some technical know-how which may help them in their rehabilitation after release. They are being trained to become useful citizens after release and thus enable rooting out of crime from the society.

Amongst the various cottage and other industries installed in the various jails are Carpet and Durree industry at Kot Lakhpat Jail, as also a Radio-Transister Assembling Plant established with the co-operation of R.G.A. Its daily output ranges between 300 to 400 transisters. Installation of T. V. Assembling Plant in this jail in co-operation with R.G.A. would be another major project. Ground work on this project has already been completed and it will start functioning in the near future. In the District Jail, Sialkot, 100 prisoners are engaged on sports goods industry and 150 footballs are being manufactured daily.

A full-fledged textile mill is proposed to be set up in the Central Jail, Lyallpur during this year.

Other jail industries are Ceramics Industry (District Jail, Lahore), Extension of Carpet Industry (Sahiwal Jail), Extension of Wool Industry (Sahiwal Jail), Introduction of power loom-Industry (Central Jail, Multan), Match Factory and Tile Industry (Campbellpur Jail), Cycle Industry (Sialkot), and Hosiery Factory (Bahawalpur Jail).

Anti-Corruption

The Anti-Corruption Establishment institutes enquiries and conducts investigations into the conduct of public servants charged with bribery and corruption, on complaints received from Government Departments concerned, and other reliable sources.

No enquiry is taken up or a case registered against a gazetted officer by the Anti-Corruption Establishment without the previous permission of the Anti Corruption Committee concerned. This does not, however, apply to the traps and the red-handed captures made under the supervision of Magistrates following the receipt of specific or tangible information.

A brief resume of the activities of the Anti-Corruption Establishment, Punjab, during the year 1972-73 is as follows:—

The Anti-Corruption Establishment investigated 1894 cases/enquiries including 314 against gazetted officers, of them, 206 cases including 20 against gazetted officers refer to red-handed captures made by this Establishment operating under the supervision of Magistrates.

In 208 cases including 4 against gazetted officers it was decided to take judicial action. Of the cases tried by courts of law 1 gazetted officer and 78 non-gazetted officers were convicted during the period under review. The punishments awarded in each case went upto 2 years R. I. and fine upto Rs. 26,00,000.00.

In 144 cases/enquiries including 10 against gazetted officers, departmental action was recommended. 6 gazetted officers and 29 non-gazetted officers were punished as a result of departmental enquiries. The punishments awarded included dismissal, removal from service, recovery of Government loss, reversion to lower ranks, stoppage of annual increments etc.

Cases/Enquiries against 3 gazetted officers and 40 non-gazetted officers resulted into registration of cases and 3 cases/enquiries against non-gazetted officers were transferred to the special police establishment, Government of Pakistan for want of jurisdiction.

The offences detected included, bribery, misappropriation of public funds and government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth dis-proportionate to known sources of income, drawing of false T. A. favouritism, nepotism, etc.

Punjab Public Service Commission

Punjab Public Service Commission started functioning on 1st July, 1970 after the dismemberment of West Pakistan. It is headed by one Chairman and assisted by four members.

A brief resume of the Commission activities during the calendar years 1972 and 1973 is as under:—

	1972	1973
1. Number of applications received (including examination etc.)	7799	5020
2. Number of candidates—		
(*a*) called for interview	3600	1410
(*b*) interviewed	3458	1404
3. Absorption of surplus officers—		
(*i*) Cases of officers referred	44	55
(*ii*) No. of officers recommended for absorption	43	33
4. Stop gap appointments dealt with pending regular appointments	149	370
(*i*) Ad-hoc appointments regularized	21	264
5. Number of officers considered for promotion/confirmation/transfer etc.	1222	397
6. Number of disciplinary cases	13	17
7. No. of Examinations held	2	1
8. No. of candidates examined	761	1815
9. Service Recruitment Rules cases including amendments	46	33
10. Cases of retirements decided	14	1

11. Cases of miscellaneous nature including cases of Writ Civil Suits/Malpractices/Refund of Fee and relaxation of age limit etc.	221	5710
12. Number of receipts	27,146	23550
13. Number of Communications issued	26,738	44026

Governors' Inspection Team

In order to tone up the Government Machinery in general and to ensure faithful and speedy implementation of various policies of the Government, a high powered Inspection Team has been set up. The Team undertakes extensive tours throughout the Province to ensure improvement of efficiency in administration and eradication of delays irregularities and corruption in Government offices. Prior to the construction of the Public Complaint Cell in Services, General Administration and Information Department in January, 1971, it also listened to the grievances and complaints of the people and took suitable steps to provide adequate relief.

The following functions have been assigned to the Inspection Team:

(*a*) To carry out special assignements given by the Governor.

(*b*) To act as an external supervisory body for all Government and Semi-Government agencies. This is a recurring assignment, involving surprise checks of offices all over the Province.

(*c*) To take cognizance of important matters concerning administration and the public needs and ensure proper action by the authorities concerned.

The team has been vested with the authority to check or cause to be checked any Department, project office or document; co-opt for assistance such officers from outside as it may deem necessary; issue on-the-spot instructions for prompt compliance in cases which are pending or are incomplete and where policy/regulations/rules do not constitute any hurdle; and call for reports on implementation or progress of follow-up action

Performance

During the period January 1972 to July, 1973, twenty five special assignments were given to the team, which were completed after on-the-spot inquiries and reports submitted to him.

The Team also supervised progress of the special campaign for restoration of illegally ejected tenants in connection with implementation of the Land Reforms in the field of protection of the rights of the tenants.



Snow covered roads of Murree Town, which received 26 to 40 feet of snowfall during the winters of 1973 & 1975.



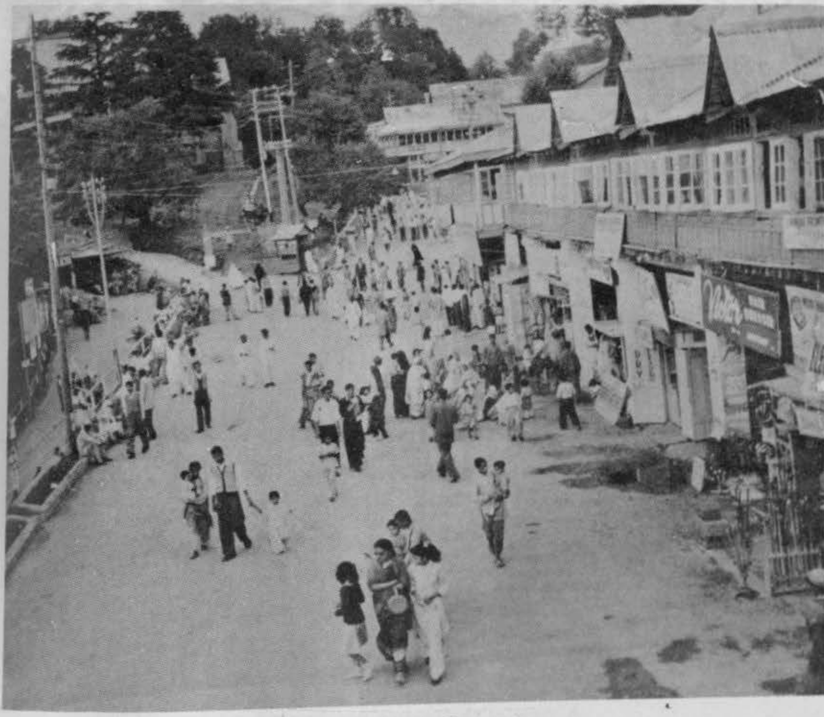
Another view of snowfall in Murree Town.



Murree in Winter



A view [illegible] rree Town [illegible] s the Punj[illegible] popular summer resort [illegible]



Murree in Summer.



Murree in Winter.



A view of the Lahore Rly. Station.



PWR Thrift and Credit Society Building, Lahore.

Scrutiny of State land grants under various schemes sponsored by the Government from time to time is one of the important special assignments of this Team. In all 21 schemes were entrusted to it for scrutiny out of which 10 schemes were completed by the end of 1971 and their scrutiny reports sent to the Board of Revenue for implementation. During the period January 1972 to July 1973, scrutiny of the following schemes was completed and reports submitted to the Board of Revenue.

As a result of scrutiny of 12,227 leases during the period under report, an amount of Rs. 5,21,48,689 by way of outstanding Government dues was detected for recovery. Apart from this, area measuring 10,272 acres was found liable for resumption on account of violations of the conditions of grants.

The Team submitted 14 reports after inspecting 71 Government offices at all level, 5 Hospitals/Dispensary and 7 Police Stations during the period under review, in the various districts of the Province.

Police

Police has to play a vital role in maintaining law and order, restoring peace and harmony, suppressing and anti-social elements, and capturing the culprits and offenders.

The present Government has a lot for putting the affairs of the department on an even keel, as well for ensuring its several welfare efficiency, and effectiveness. The Government has increased its annual budget grant in order to equip it with better transport, communication and other facilities, and to ease the acute problems of accommodation it has been facing.

During 1973 the police carried out raids, faced encounters and took action against anti-social elements. It arrested 294 smugglers and captured smuggled articles worth over Rs. 29,63,349.00.

Recoveries of the stolen property, illicit narcotics and unlicensed weapons were made. It arrested 22306 persons under the laws applicable against these offences.

Investigation Courses

In order to impart training to all Upper Subordinates Police Officers according to the latest and modern methods of scientific investigation including instructions in theory as well as practice, the Detective Training School is functioning in the Crime Branch. 648 Police Officers drawn from all over the province were trained during the year.

Police Welfare Organization

This organization functions under the Supervisory charge of an Assistant Inspector General of Police. Its continuous functioning and rendering effective help and assistance to police personnel during the last year Rs. 1,95,060/- was granted as Scholarship to the College going children of policemen. All possible amenities are afforded.

In addition, other amounts spent for welfare of the police personnel include:—

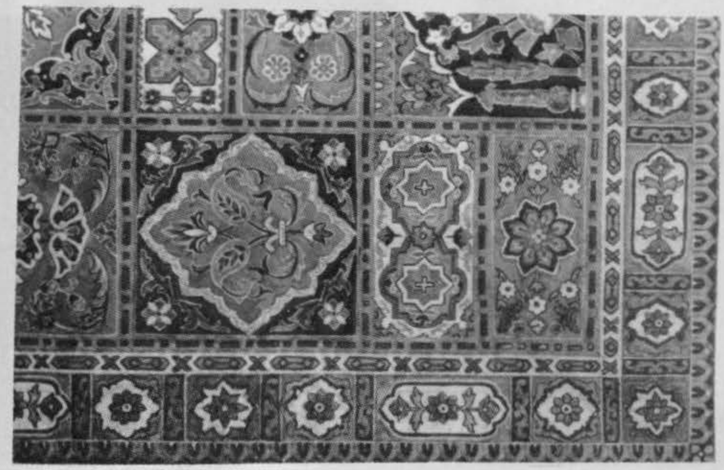
(1) Re-imbursement of medical charges now admissible under Government Orders, including cost of artificial limbs	Rs.	10,037.16
(2) Transportation charges of dead-bodies from the place of death to native places and Funeral Charges	Rs.	5,944.84
(3) Aid to T.B. patients	Rs.	1,647.00
(4) Honoraria/Audit Fee	Rs.	7,802.14
(5) Miscellaneous charges	Rs.	10,525.15
(6) Special grants to the families of those murdered/killed/injured during encounters with out-laws		
(7) Maintenance allowance to the widows of DSP/2, Inspectors/8, SIs/25, ASIs/37, HCs/58 and Constables/355	Rs.	1,26,884.26
(8) Maintenance allowance to un-married girls not going to school	Rs.	12,840.00
(9) Scholarships to school-going children	Rs.	50,500.00
(10) Dowery charges to daughters of deceased officials	Rs.	11,000.00
(11) Annual remuneration charges to the staff dealing with Benevolent fund	Rs.	1,020.00

Finance Department

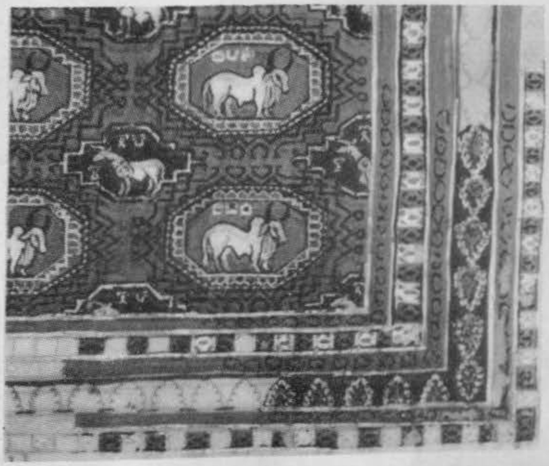
The Punjab's Annual Development Programme for 1973-74 as approve by the National Economic Council, is to cost Rs. 115.00 crore. For th next financial year, the expenditure on the programme has been fixed Rs. 190.58 crores.

The sector-wise and sub-sector-wise details of the expenditure Rs. 126.00 crore on the programme for 1974-75, are as under:—

	(Rupees in crore
Agriculture	33.66
Agriculture and Agricultural Credit	29.45
Animal Husbandry	1.64
Forestry	1.10
Fisheries	0.20
Co-operatives and Rural Credit	0.25
Food Storage	0.50
Land Consolidation	0.52
People's Works Programme	12.00
Industries and Minerals	5.00
Water	13.92
Irrigation Department	6.50
Water and Power Development Authority	7.42
Transport and Communications	21.50
Physical Planning and Housing	17.00
Town Planning and Research	0.20
Low Income Housing	7.25
Agrovilles	0.15
Rural Water Supply	3.00
Urban Water Supply	4.00
Government Buildings	2.40
Education and Training	12.50
Health	9.42
Social Welfare	0.50
Manpower Training	0.50
Total:	190.58



Compartment design with tradional patterns.



Carpet design based on the motifs of "Moeniodaro Seals.



developed by Handicrafts Centre, Lahore.

Carpet design based on the motifs of Wazir Khan's Mosque.



Metal Vase with relief motifs



Silver Neckless with the motif of Moe

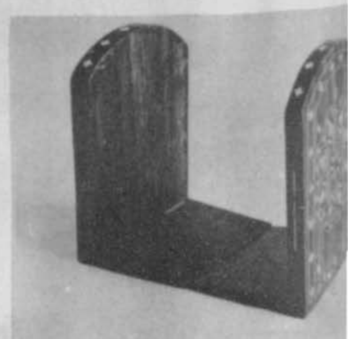


Metal plate with cut work and
candle stand with relief work.



Mug in metal with chased wo





Book-Ends with Ivory-in-lay work in

The sectoral composition of the Annual Development Programme has been determined in the light of the State Policy to ameliorate the lot of the agriculturists and the common man, and to uplift and develop the backward areas, and to improving living conditions in the urban areas.

The Punjab Government introduced the National Pay Scales for non-gazetted Government Servants/Gazetted officers of Punjab Government with effect from 1-3-1972.

Government also decided to extend leave and pension benefits, compensatory allowances, etc to contingent-paid employees, who were previously deprived of these benefits. The Government has also not been unmindful of the difficulties of pensioners and has sanctioned increase in the pensions of all civil pensioners.

National Institute of Public Administration

The National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Lahore, is the premier in-service training Institute in the province. It was set up in 1961 to impart training to officers of middle management level, as a part of Government's broad-based policy to provide in-service training in Public Administration and development Administration to Public servants having managerial responsibilities.

The Institute organises a 16-week advanced course in Administration and Development to provide the latest knowledge and information in the fields of Public Administration, Development Economics, Financial Administration, Development Administration, Human Relations etc. There are 2 such courses every year. To make training more practical, tours are also arranged. The Institute has so far organised 23 advanced courses attended by 524 officers nominated by the Government of Pakistan, provincial governments, public corporations, Defence Services, and the RCD countries.

The Institute also organises on and off-campus special courses and seminars in the subject areas relating to public Administration, Computer Technology, Tourism etc. So far about 70 short special courses and seminars have been organised for the department of Tele-communications, Health, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Agriculture, officers of the Auditor General, Accountant General, Lahore Improvement Trust, Ministry of Tourism, provincial Government of Baluchistan etc.

Another significant feature of the activities of the Institute has been the Orientation Course 'INTRODUCING PAKISTAN' for foreign advisers/consultants assigned to Pakistan under various technical assistance programmes and the staff of foreign diplomatic missions in Pakistan. This course is organised in co-operation with the Government of Pakistan (Economic Co-ordination and External Assistance Division), to provide an opportunity to foreign advisers/consultants to see Pakistan in its proper perspective and to know more about its people, their life, their historical background, ideology, cultural heritage and developments in various fields. Eight such courses attended by 241 foreigners have been held so far.

The Institute conducts research studies connected with the problems of Economic Development and Public Administration. Some of these studies have already been printed and distributed among Government and private agencies. The Institute also provides consulting services to government and the private sector.

The Institute publishes a quarterly journal entitled "Public Administration Review". The journal contains contributions from eminent scholars and administrator from Pakistan and abroad on subjects relating to Public Administration and socio-economic development.

It has now been decided by Government that in future training of PCS officers in Financial Administration and pre-service training of Section Officers (Probationers) of Government of Punjab will also be arranged by NIPA, Lahore.

Relief Operations of War-Affected Persons

Elaborate administrative set up has been evolved at the Headquarters, with the Relief Committee of Council of Ministers as incharge of all relief and rehabilitation operations assisted by the Relief Commissioner and his staff. Each department concerned with the rehabilitation operations posted additional staff in war-affected areas.

The Indian aggression of December 1971 affected almost seven lac persons in the border areas of Lahore and Sialkot districts. 435 and 15 villages in these districts were occupied by the enemy. The problem of immediate relief to them regarding providing shelter and other rehabilitation measures attracted the instant attention of the present Government. Besides, the agricultural economy of the affected areas had been completely shattered, and Relief Camps/Centres had to be opened up and operated in almost all nearly districts.

More than 4 lakh persons reported at 198 relief centres in 15 districts of Punjab, where they were provided free food rations such as ghee, sugar, wheat and pulses uptil January, 1973. They were also provided woollen garments, quilts, and other necessities of life.

While leaving Relief Camps/Centres, the Displaced Persons were given full free ration for one month. They were paid cash for fare and freight to travel upto their destinations. They were allowed 50% concession by the Railway and those who wanted to travel by road, adequate transport facilities were provided to them.

Immediately after the vacation of the enemy occupied areas, the Army started clearing off the mines and fencingin out the dangerous zones. The Civil Administration started cleaning of wells and installation of hand pumps. The Public Health Engineering Department cleaned 1607 wells and installed 1451 hand pumps. Further, the Government provided temporary shelter in the war affected areas by pitching about 10,000 tents at different points, where all persons needing shelter were welcomed to stay on till their own shattered and war damaged houses had been re-built. Similarly medical centres, dispensaries, schools, and all

other public-utility services were provided to them at top priority level.

The Government then invited claims from displaced persons for their losses and after due verification, each displaced family was paid the following on the spot through mobile Banks:—

Rs.	1000.00	as house repair grant.
Rs.	1000.00	as agricultural input aid.
Rs.	500.00	for repair for each village well.
Rs.	100.00	for purchase of tools, etc. for each artisen.
Rs.	300.00	for each shop-keeper.

The total amount thus spent on grants approximated to Rs. 7,80,400/-. A provision was also made for the reconstruction of all the mosques/churches in the war affected areas. A brief resume of the activities by the Government Departments is given below:—

Food Department opened adequate number of ration Depots in War affected areas. The Health Department set up 31 Medical Dispensaries and 10 Mobile Dispensaries to provide Medical cover. The Forest Department set up 25 timber depots to provide buildings material to displaced persons at no loss no profit basis. The Agricultural Development Corporation provided seeds in the war affected areas and the Railway provided 50% concession to the displaced persons, as also free transport for the relief goods/consignments. Animal Husbandry Department established 36 mobile dispensaries in the war affected areas. The Co-operation Department arranged for the fodder in the War affected area at no loss no profit basis. They also formed 99 Co-operative Societies in the area.

Many other concessions and facilities have been provided to the displaced persons, students and agriculturist, for instance they have been exempted from the payment of stamp duty on the documents executed by them, the students from the payment of fees and other dues and the agriculturists have been provided interest free loans. The Government is also providing subsidy for the installation of tube wells in these areas.

Punjab Budget for 1975-76

The Punjab Annual Budget for the financial year 1975-76 was a balanced Budget. It is prudent and constructive and would create a tempo of progress and development and help promote measures for speeding up the socio-economic revolution in the Province. It has been prepared in the context of a frame-work which provides for the largest ever development programme without imposing any new tax burden on the common man. The development programmes have been given priority to ensure that work on the on-going schemes is accelerated, and quite a number of new schemes have also been provided for.

A detailed inter-departmental exercise was taken in hand before preparing the budget, so as to ensure that urgent needs of all the departments were fully met. It was found that in a large number of cases inadequate funds were being earmarked for carrying out the normal functions of the departments. The problem had become even more serious because of the increase in prices of labour, material, etc. In all cases, an attempt was made to work out fresh yard-sticks for allocation of funds, and wherever justified, the level of proposed expenditure was raised. It is hoped that these attempts have led to an improvement in the performance of the departments.

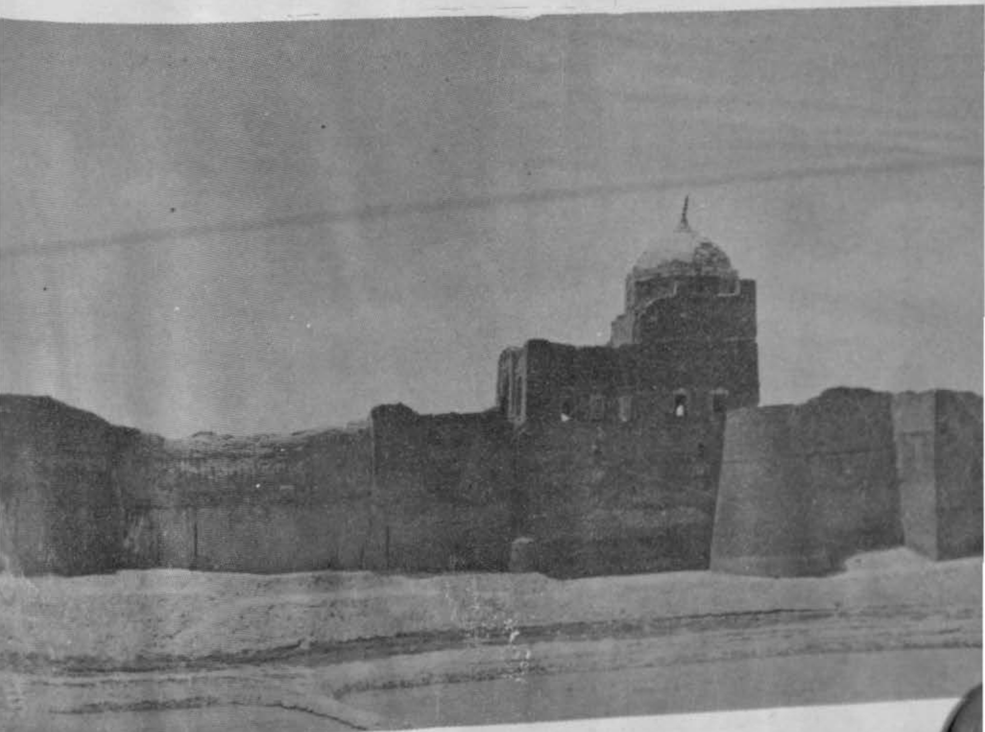
The Budget The Budget for 1975-76 as compared to the revised estimates for the year 1974-75, is as under:—

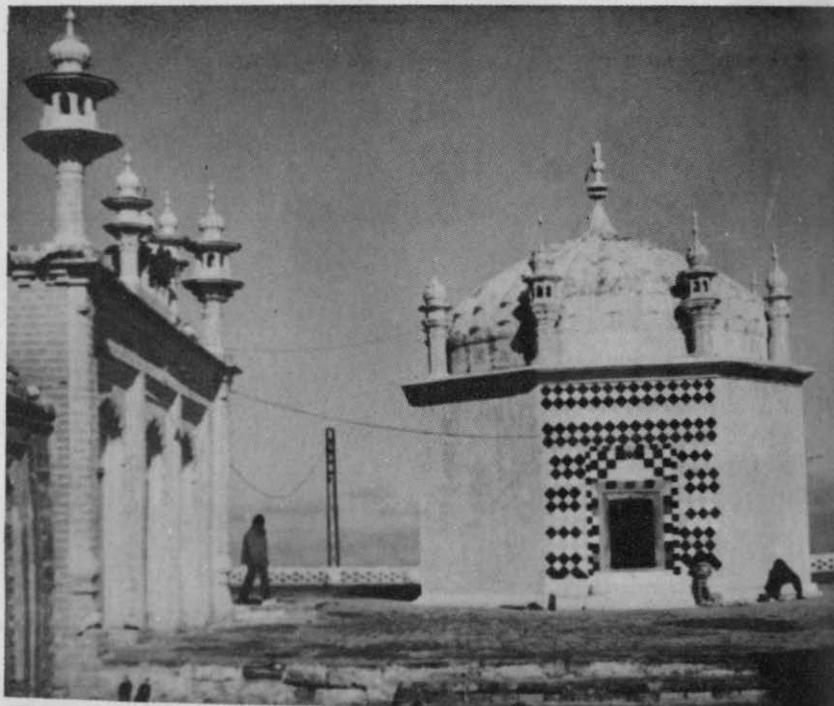
	Revised Estimates 1974-75	Budget Estimates 1975-76
Land Revenue	12.70	12.61
Taxes on Motor Vehicles	7.85	8.05
Stamps Duties	13.41	16.82
Taxes on Luxuries	7.80	8.08
Taxes on Urban Immovable Property	2.93	1.25
Cotton Fee	6.50	6.50
Electricity Duty	4.33	4.54
Provincial Excise Duties	5.24	5.37
Taxes on Agriculture Income	0.57	0.57



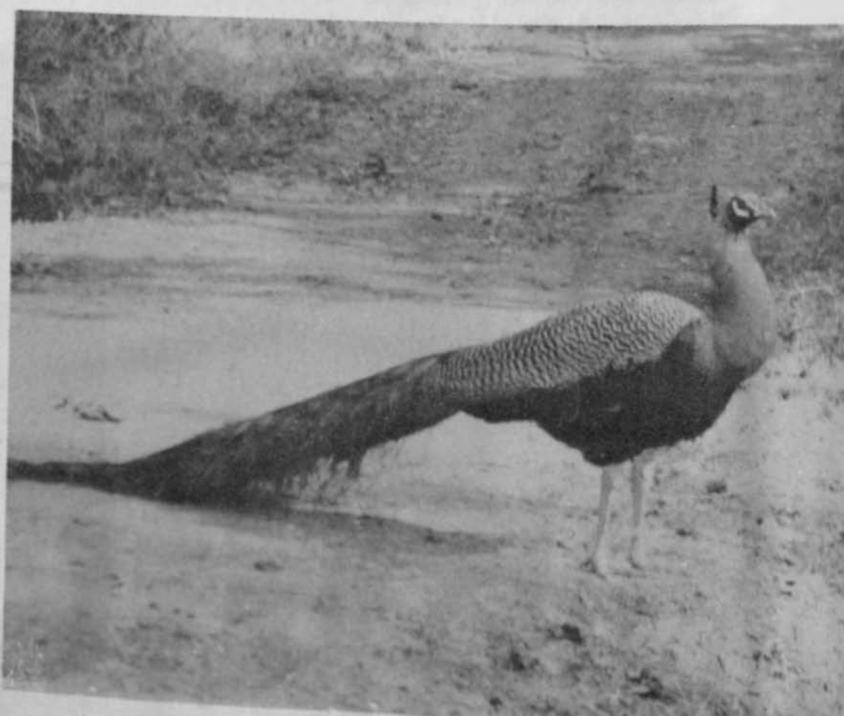
A statue at Taxila Museum.

A view of fort Derawar.





The Shrine of a saint Hazrat Yaqoob and Hazrat Ishaq at Kalar Kehar in Jhelum Distt.



A peacock near the Shrine of Hazrat Yaqoob Ishaq at Kalar Kehar in Jhelum

Registration Fees	1.02	1.56
Education Cess	2.50	2.50
Other Taxes	0.52	0.52
Total:	65.37	68.37

The Provincial Tax Receipts have gone up by 14.7% in the Revised Estimates 1974-75 as compared to the Budget Estimates 1973-74. This is mainly on account of better collection of taxes and on account of registration of immovable property in the rural areas having been made compulsory during the course of the year. The main reasons for the increase are discussed below:—

(*i*) The increase in Stamp Duties is on account of transactions involving immovable property in the rural areas having been made compulsorily registerable with effect from December, 1974, in order to bring them at par with urban property;

(*ii*) Increase in Taxes on Luxuries is merely on account of a transfer of certain Cesses from the Head "Other Taxes" to this head. With effect from 1974-75, Welfare Cess and Flood Relief Cess recovered along with the Entertainment Duty on cinema tickets was merged with the Entertainment Duty, with the result that receipts of the order of Rs. 1.47 crore were transferred to this head. There have been additional receipts of Rs. 0.36 crore on account of rationalization of Entertainment Duty on cinema tickets, carried out at the beginning of the year. Increase of 1.25 crore has been effected through better recovery;

(*iii*) Receipts in Provincial Excise Duties have gone up on account of better recovery and an increase of Rs. 86 lac is on account of an increase in the Licence Fee for Sale of Foreign Liquor, undertaken as a taxation measure during 1974-75; and

(*iv*) Increase in Registration Fee is also as a consequence of the decision of the Government to make registration compulsory for the sale of immovable property in the rural areas.

For the next financial year, the overall figure of Provincial Receipts is Rs. 68.37 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 65.37 crore during the current year, i.e. an increase of only 4.5%. The growth in receipts is low mainly on account of the decision of the Government to increase the share of the local bodies in the UIP Tax from 50% Tax to 85% in order to give them the much needed financial relief. The income of the Local Bodies will increase by Rs. 2.16 crore in the next financial year because of this measure.

It will be seen that handsome amounts have been allocated for the agriculture and water development sectors, and to step up industrialization and mineral development, through public sector, is a clear indication towards achieving progressive socialism. Special attention has been paid to rural population and plans to develop livestock farms, fisheries, and the installation of tubewells and improvement of drinking water facilities, will make a notable contribution to the raising of living standards in the villages.

Details of the sectoral allocations for the Annual Development Programme for 1975-76 during the last year is given below:—

(Rupees in crore)

	Budget Estimates 1975-76	Percentage of total
Agriculture	37.12	17.87%
Agr. and Agr. Credit	27.28	13.14%
Animal Husbandry	4.14	1.99%
Forestry	2.00	0.96%
Fisheries	1.00	0.48%
Co-operative and Rural Credits	1.00	0.48%
Food Storage	1.00	0.48%
Land Consolidation	0.70	0.34%
Peoples Works Programme	13.00	6.26%
Industries and Minerals	3.80	1.83%
Water	30.00	14.45%
Irrigation Department	25.00	12.04%
WAPDA	5.00	2.41%
Transport and Communication	41.50	19.98%
Physical Planning and Housing	39.86	19.19%
Town Planning and Research	0.16	0.08%
Low Income Housing	16.00	7.70%
Agrovilles	—	—
Rural Water Supply	5.00	2.40%
Urban Water Supply	12.06	5.81%
Government Buildings	6.64	3.20%
Education and Training	24.00	11.56%
Health	15.00	7.22%
Social Welfare	1.00	0.48%
Manpower Training	1.00	0.48%
Information, Culture and Tourism	0.20	0.10%
Block Allocation	1.20	0.58%
Total:	207.68	100.00%

The Sectoral composition of the Annual Development Programme 1975-76 has been determined in the light of the following objectives of the State Policy:—

(*i*) to increase the food production of the Province. The allocation of Agriculture Sector has been increased by 51% as compared to the provision of 1974-75 and now stands at Rs. 37.12 crore.

(*ii*) to implement the new policies of the Government especially in the Social Sectors. The allocation for Education Sector has been increased by 34% while the allocation for the Health Sector has been increased by 20% as compared to 1974-75.

(*iii*) to provide shelter to the low paid people. The Low Income Housing Sector has been allocated 38% more funds during 1975-76 than in 1974-75. 46000 developed plots will be ready for allotment by the end of 1975-76.

(*iv*) to induce the farming community to form Co-operative Farming Societies, the allocations for the Co-operative Sector has been increased by 172% in 1975-76 as compared to 1974-75.

(*v*) to provide drinking water both to the rural and urban population.

(*vi*) to improve the new work of roads. The allocation on this Sector alone is 19% of the ADP.

Details of Budget allocations and the Annual Development Programme in respect of the various Government Departments are given below, sector-wise:—

ture — Agriculture has been allocated Rs. 37.12 crore as compared to a figure of Rs. 24.62 crore in revised ADP 1974-75. The importance attached to the Agriculture Sector can be assessed from the fact that whereas the over-all acceleration in the size of ADP 1975-76, as compared to last year's ADP is 34%, the acceleration in the size of the Agriculture Sector is of the order of 51%. The allocation of Rs. 27.28 crore for Agriculture and Agricultural Credit includes Rs. 10.20 crore for subsidy on pesticides, Rs. 7.28 crore for import of 203 bulldozers/Crawler tractors, Rs. 2.85 crore for subsidy on imported wheat seed and Rs. 1.50 crore for subsidy on sinking of diesel tubewells. In physical terms the targets are: pesticide spray over 40 lac acres, procurement and supply of 16.38 lac maunds of improved seed of various kinds including 5 lac maunds of cotton seed and 8 lac maunds of wheat seed, installation of 2,500 subsidized diesel tubewells and opening of 38 new Integrated Rural Development Projects.

Livestock and Dairy Development The allocation in this sector has been increased by 38% as compared to last year. In view of the importance attached to livestock production, an amount of Rs. 1.03 crore has been allocated for this purpose, while Rs. 2 crore has been allocated for the Punjab Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Development Board for its various projects. Animal Health and Poultry Production have been allocated Rs. 0.43 crore and Rs. 0.36 crore respectively. In physical terms, the targets are: artificial insemination of 1.05 lac animals; production of 925 lac dozen of sera and vaccine; and establishment of 2 new Livestock Farms. The Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Development Board will undertake the setting up of 1 Poultry Farm, 2 Poultry Feed Mills, 3 Deep Freeze Cold Storage and Processing Plants and a scheme for the use of molasses as concentrated cattle feed.

Forestry The current year's allocation of Rs. 1.50 crore has been increased to Rs. 2.00 crore out of which Rs. 0.40 crore will be spent on going schemes and Rs. 1.60 crore on new schemes. The physical targets for 1975-76 are tree plantation of an area of 11,000 acres, raising of tree nurseries on an area of 1,000 acres, construction of 28 miles of hill road and spraying of 50,000 acres of forests and 100 lac cft. of wood area for protection against insects pests.

Fisheries The allocation of Rs. 1 crore is meant for raising 50 lac new fish seed, stocking of 40 lac seed, establishment of 6 new Commercial Farms and raising of fish production from 1.25 lac maunds to 1.50 lac maunds.

Co-operative and Rural Credit The targets for next year are the Pro. 8000 maunds of wool, setting up of 5 Co-operative Farms, setting up of a Cane growers Co-operation Farming Union at Pasrur to facilitate the working of the proposed Sugar Mill there and the construction of repair shops and godowns for Farm Service Centres.

Peoples Works Programme An allocation of Rs. 13 crore has been made in the next year for the programme. The allocations and the targets will be laid down subsequently by the Provincial People's Works Council.

Industries The allocation of Rs. 3.80 crore is 30% more than allocated for this sector last year. The allocation of Rs. 3.80 crore includes a provision of Rs. 0.39 crore for Industrial Estate, Multan, Rs. 0.31 crore for replacement of out-dated machines of the Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara, Rs. 0.35 crore for establishment of 10 workshops by the PSIC in the IRDP area, Rs. 0.14 crore for setting up of 10 more Carpet Centres in barani area and Rs 0.22 crore for the setting up of a Leather Garments and Gloves Development Centre at Kasur. The Punjab Industrial Development Board will under-take the preliminary work for the establishment of two more sugar mills at Samundri and Ahmedpur East, apart from the 4 sugar mills, 3 Textile Mills and 6 Rice Sheller Plants being set up, for which adequate funds have already been allocated.

Water

The allocation of Rs. 25 crore for the Water Sector schemes of Irrigation Department includes Rs. 10.80 crore for flood restoration and improvement, Rs. 6.07 crore for irrigation works, Rs. 2.94 crore for drainage and reclamation and Rs. 1.59 crore for flood regulation work. In terms of physical targets, this would involve remodelling/construction of 106 miles of existing channels and remodelling/construction of 1200 masonary structures under irrigation works; construction/remodelling of 175 miles of drainage and procurement of machinery worth Rs. 4.97 crore.

The allocation of Rs. 5.00 crore for WAPDA includes Rs. 3.67 crore for Khanpur Dam, the cost of which is being shared by the Federal, NWFP and Punjab Governments.

Transport and Communications

This Section has all along been given its due importance and the substantial allocation of Rs. 32.01 crore during 1974-75 has been further enhanced by 30% to a figure of Rs. 41.50 crores. This Sector alone accounts for 20% of the ADP. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 41.50 crore, Rs. 40 crore is for roads and bridges and Rs. 1.50 crore for Transport (Punjab Road Transport Board). The targets, in physical terms, are the widening and reconditioning of 250 miles of roads, construction of 200 miles of new roads and completion of 10 bridges including the bridge over river Chenab at Wazirabad and over Bein Nullah near Shakargarh. In addition, work on 17 bridges, including the one at Ghazi Ghat, Talibwalla, Sanghar Nullah and overhead bridge on Gulberg Road, would continue.

The allocation of Rs. 1.50 crore for PRTB will be utilized by them for expansion of their bus body building facilities and replacement of existing workshops.

Town Planning and Housing

An allocation of Rs. 39.86 crore has been made showing an increase of 37% over the last years allocation. An allocation of Rs. 0.16 crore made for Town Planning and Research is for the Regional Development Plan for Sargodha region and Outline Development Plan for Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar. Low Income Housing gets Rs. 16 crore next year as against an allocation of Rs. 11.59 crore last year. Out of this allocation, Rs. 12 crore is allocated for the Low Income Housing schemes of the Housing and Physical Planning Department and Rs. 4 crore is for the newly created Lahore Development Authority. In Physical terms, the targets fixed are for the development of 40,000 plots by the Housing and Physical Planning Department and 6,000 plots by Lahore Development Authority. In addition, 250 flats will be constructed by L.D.A.

The allocation for Rural Water Supply and Drainage Schemes has been increased by 39% to a figure of Rs. 5 crore, out of which Rs. 4.45 crore is for 168 on-going schemes and Rs. 0.55 crore is for the new schemes. It will be noticed from these figures that great emphasis is being given for the completion of the on-going schemes. It is expected to complete 100 out of the 168 on-going schemes during 1975-76.

The allocation for Urban Water Supply Schemes has also been enhanced by 32% to Rs. 12.06 crore. This allocation includes Rs. 6 crore for the Public Health Engineering Department and Rs. 6.06 crore for the Greater Lahore Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Scheme. Out of the allocation of Rs. 6 crore for PHED, Rs. 5.75 crore will be utilized for funding 63 on-going schemes. In view of the emphasis on completing on-going schemes, only four new schemes with an allocation of Rs. 0.25 crore have been funded.

The allocation of Rs. 6.64 crore next year for Government Buildings consists of Rs. 2.82 crore for Government Servants Housing and Rs. 3.82 crore for Government Offices and Buildings. It is expected to complete 12 senior Officers residences, 14 junior Officers residences 37 Assistant Commissioners residences, apart from completing 51 flat type residences, and 124 quarters for subordinate staff. From the allocation for Government Offices and Buildings, 20 Court Rooms for Civil Judges and Magistrates, 12 judicial lock ups, office accommodation for Assistant Commissioners, construction of Punjab Housing at Islamabad and the construction of additional accommodation for M.P.As. will be undertaken.

Education

The allocation in this Sector includes Rs. 2.93 crore for Primary Education, Rs. 5.20 crore for Secondary Education, Rs. 1.48 crore for Teachers Education, Rs. 3.02 crore for Technical Education, Rs. 3.03 crore for College Education, Rs. 3.75 crore for Universities, Rs. 2.50 crore for Scholarships and Rs. 2.08 crore for miscellaneous items. In physical terms, some of important targets for next year will be opening of 1000 new Primary Schools; consolidation of 800 existing Primary Schools; completion of 6 Comprehensive High Schools and 9 Single and Double Section Schools; introduction of agro-technical Workshops in 180 schools; completion of 4 polytechnics and 11 Vocational Institutes; establishment of 15 Inter-Colleges; upgradation of 6 Inter-Colleges to Degree Colleges; establishment of an Engineering College at Taxila and the continuance of work on the establishment of the Multan and Bahawalpur Universities.

Health

The allocation of Rs. 15 crore is an increase of 20% over last year's allocation. The provision includes Rs. 2.50 crore of or Malaria Eradication, Rs. 5.41 crore for General Hospitals, Rs. 2.53 crore for Medical Education, Rs. 3.08 crore for Rural Health Centres and Rs 0.77 crore for Scholarships. The physical target will be the addition of 961 hospital beds to the existing strength, while work continues on additional 1,565 beds. 50 Rural Health Centres will be completed to provide health coverage to 25 lac people in the rural areas. The amount for Medical Education will be spent mainly on the development of the Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur, Medical College, Rawalpindi and Medical College, Lyallpur.

Social Welfare

The allocation of Rs. 1 crore for this sector is mainly for the continuance of the on-going schemes. The new schemes to be taken up will be the establishment of 4 day Care Centres, establishment of Social Service Centres

for lost and kidnapped children and training and rehabilitation service for the physically and mentally handicapped.

Manpower Training

The provision of Rs. 1 crore includes Rs. 0.15 crore for Technical Training Centre, Gujar Khan, and Rs. 0.10 crore for Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Cell. The Physical targets are the completion of Technical Training Centres Gulberg (Phase III), Lahore, Rahimyar Khan (Phase II) and Apprenticeship Training Centre, Lyallpur. It is also proposed to increase the capacity of Lahore Department's Training Centres from 1580 to 1635 in the case of trainees and from 1000 to 2000 in the case of apprentices.

The Block Allocation of Rs. 1.20 crore has been provided in order to cater for schemes of emergent nature during the course of the year.

New Deal For Toiling Farmers

On 10th November, 1975, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, announced a historic decision of his Government though which small land holders owning upto 12 acres of irrigated and 25 acres of un-irrigated land, have been exempted from the payment of land revenue, local rates, developmental cess and other taxes, etc, throughout the country.

The revolutionary decision—unprecedented not only in Pakistan but in the history of the sub-continent—ends an age-old crying iniquity and benefits 85 per cent landowners of the country.

In order to make the loss to state revenue on account of this decision land revenue and other cesses on people owning more land, i.e. bigger landlords, etc., will be taxed more heavily than at present. It has been simultaneously decided that land revenue and other taxes on people owning more than 25 acres of land and upto 50 acres of irrigated land or 100 acres of un-irrigated land, would be increased by 50%. In case of people owning more than 50 acres of irrigated or more than 100 acres of un-irrigated land, these taxes would be increased by 100%.

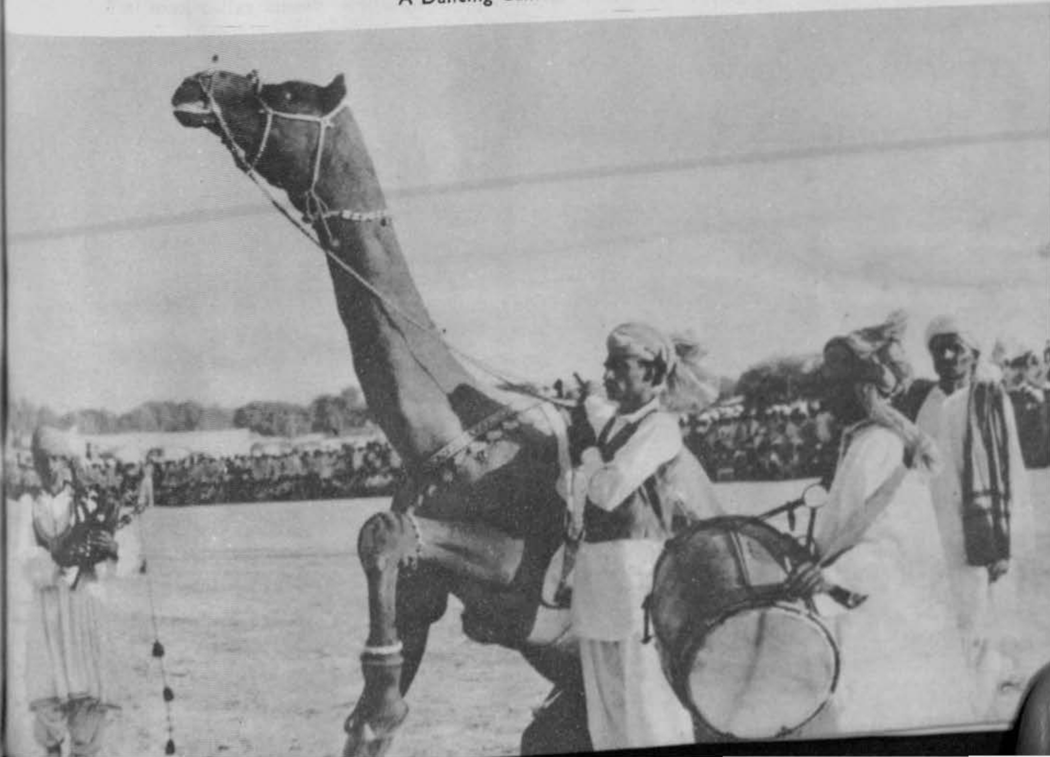
Following is the full text of the Prime Minister's address to the nation announcing this decision:

The Prime Minsiter said :

"I am addressing tonight the toiling farmers of our land. For more than a century, the small land-owner has groaned under a crushing burden. For all this time, his demand for a relief from this burden has been talked about, examined and then either forgotten or ignored. I am indeed proud to declare tonight that your Government is taking a bold decision to end a crying inequity. Let me trace in brief the historical background of the problem.

It is well known that the small land-owners generally live below the breadline. From official records it is clear that since 1920, our farmers


The famous Jhoomar Dance in progress at Bahawalpur.

A Dancing Camel.




Prosperity comes to Reclaimed Land.



A front view of Govt. Comprehensive High School, Muzaffargarh.



A Women's Industrial Home at Lahore, being run by the Social Welfare Department.

have repeatedly pointed out the harshness of land revenue along with rates and cesses. However, the injustice of this imposition has been persistently disregarded by each and every Government both before and after Independence. The fiction was spun that land revenue was not a tax but a rent collected by the State of virtue of its overlordship of land. The big land-owner was not bothered. It was not his problem. It was not his misery. The successive Governments were not concerned because the small land-owner was too weak to assert his position.

This is borne out by a narrative of developments. In the decade of the 30's the elected representatives of the farm population obtained statutory safeguards against any arbitrary increase of land revenue at the time of settlement. Yet the root problem was left untouched. In the Punjab, the Government of the day appointed in 1937 a committee to devise a way of affording relief to the small land-owners. The committee recognised the moral justice of the demand but rejected it on administrative and financial grounds.

Appalling Neglect

When land reforms were enacted in 1959, the issue was left to languish. In 1965, the Central Minister for Agriculture went so far as to announce the decision to exempt small land owners from the payment of land revenue. But so powerful was the influence of the vested interests that this decision, if ever it had been really taken, was never translated into action. Again in 1969, a proposal was made for exempting persons owning five acres or less. But, after having been made, it was duly shelved and never implemented.

For years, I have watched this long appalling neglect with pain and perplexity. My feeling in this matter of enormous importance was reflected in the manifesto of the Pakistan People's Party which states (and I quote):

"There are many peasants, who possess land less than the subsistence unit and must, therefore, be regarded as a class from whom land revenue cannot be justifiably demanded".

As you are all aware, the people's Government addressed itself to the task of improving the lot of the farming community soon after it assumed office. I had wished to incorporate the principle laid down in the Party manifesto in the Land Reforms plan announced on March 1st, 1972. But the matter required detailed consultations with experts and Provincial Governments and we could not delay agrarian reforms. Those reforms, you will recall, broke up the iniquitous concentration of landed wealth by reducing the ceiling by 70%, resuming the excess areas without compensation and transferring them to tenants and other landless persons without cost. At the same time, the arbitrary and capricious ejectment of tax tenants was prohibited the tax burden was shifted to landowners: the supply of seeds became the land owners' obligation and all illegal exactions and 'begar' were stopped. However, one may look at them,

from whatever angle, there can be no doubt that these reforms restored dignity to our rural masses.

Protracted Debate

Yet the issue of the imposition of revenue on the small landowners, which was uppermost in my mind, became a subject matter of protracted discussion between the Federal and the Provincial Governments, Experts on both sides projected the same old arguments with ingenuity. Divergent views were expressed with force at Inter-Provincial Co-ordination Conferences. The argument was advanced that a scheme for the exemption of small landowners from land revenue was beyond both our administrative means and financial resources. I patiently listened to all these views but I must candidly state that I remained unconvinced. Therefore with the concurrence of the Provincial Governments, we finally decided to unravel a tangled skein and not to let this issue remain unresolved any more.

My fellow-citizens, it gives me the greatest pleasure tonight of conveying the decision to the small landownders of Pakistan in respect of their historical demand. With effect from the 'rabi' crop of 1975-76, small landowners owning up to 12 acres of irrigatesd land or 25 acres of unirrigated land shall be exempted from the payment of land revenue, local rates, development cess and all cesses related to land revenue.

I am very happy that it has fallen to the lot of the Pakistan People's Party Government to remove an inequity which originated since before the time of Mughals, which reinforced by colonial rule and which persisted through 28 years of our Independence.

Let me tell you what this relief means in concrete terms. From now onwards, more than 85 per cent of the landowners stand exempted from payment of land revenue, local rates and cesses. The financial implications need hardly to be emphasised, plainly, the decision will entail a substantial loss of Government revenue at a time when we need every penny we can spare for our development. Your Government does not have any surplus which would wipe out this loss. Nor can it afford to let our development efforts be retarded. How do we, therefore, meet the deficit.

I have been giving anxious thought to this question. As I said before, that just demand of the small land-owners was rejected time and again on financial grounds, but it would be irresponsible if we rendered justice without finding concrete means of meeting its financial cost. In consultation with the Provincial Governments, therefore, it has been decided to make up the loss by increasing the land revenue, local rates and cesses of the more privileged land-owners.

But while this principle of compensation suggested itself easily, its concerted application was not an uncomplicated affair. We could not agree to raise the imposition on those who own more than the exempted area

announced by me but not more than 25 acres of irrigated land or 50 acres of unirrigated land. It is obvious that they are not affluent enough to bear additional taxation.

This class, which comprises a sizeable proportion of landowners, will, therefore, continue to pay land revenue and related rates and cesses at the present rates. However, land-owners having larger areas earn better incomes, and in accordance with our established policy of a just distribution of both privileges and sacrifice, we have come to the conclusion that the loss in each province should, as far as possible be made good by them. But a uniform increase in the rate of land revenue payable by persons owning more than 25 acres of irrigated land and 50 acres of unirrigated land would be inquitable and also contrary to the principle of progressivity in agricultural taxation.

New Scheme

We have had, therefore, to evolve a scheme free from such defects Accordingly it has been decided that with effect from 'rabi' 1975-76 firstly, the existing rates of land revenue, local rates and cesses for persons owning land more than 25 and up to 50 acres of irrigated land or more than 50 up to 100 acres of unirrigated land should be increased by 50 per cent: and secondly, these rates should be increased by 100 per cent in case of persons owning more than 50 acres of irrigated land or 100 acres of unirrigated land.

It must be clarified here that in case of any person having irrigated and unirrigated land two acres of unirrigated land will be reckoned as equivalent to one acre of irrigated land. It is also understood that income tax on the land-owners, who are liable to it, will now be fixed on the basis of the enhanced land revenue.

It is evident that this graduated increase of land revenue in accordance with the size of the holdings is designed to apportion, a national burden equitably, the big landowners cannot be oblivious of the earnest effort of our Government, in the interest of raising our agricultural production, to ensure for the man adequate return from the labour and capital invested by them. They have been released from the crippling effects of those devices and contrivances, including an iniquitous exchange rate, which curtailed their legitimate earnings. It is, therefore, only fair to expect them to accept the Government's decision, in good faith.

The date of determination of the area of land held by a person for obtaining exemption or for being liable to additional rates shall be today— i.e. 10th November, 1975. It is not feasible to give it retrospective effect as that would land us in endless administrative difficulties.

I have issued a clear directive that a watertight system should be adopted by all the provinces. Let everyone understand that no evasions, whether on the part of the administrative staff or on that of the land-

owners concerned, and no deviations from the principle which I have described, will escape without severe punishment.

Promise Fulfilled

Soon the Chief Minister of each province will provide you with the details of our scheme, its benefits for the poor sections of the farming community and the manner in which this major reform will be implemented.

My fellow-citizens, tonight I feel greatly relieved and thankful to Allah Almighty that I have now fulfilled the most significant promise made to the agrarian community. Starting from the Land Reforms announced only two months after our assumption of office and working through the many administrative steps we have taken since to protect and render justice to tenants, the scheme we had in view has been completed for the time being. We will not let anyone pervert this scheme or to defraud the Government of its revenue.

Finally, I turn to the toiling farmers of our country.

Tonight they have heard a decision which is unprecedented not only in Pakistan but in the history of the Sub-Continent. It should, therefore, be a proud day for them. They can now make it prouder by resolving that they will work hard and produce more. Only thus will the full economic potential of this fertile and cherished land of ours be fully realised. Only thus can we improve the quality of our life. Only thus can we construct the edifice of a just society, of a stable nation whose solidarity can be threatened by no force on earth. You gave a mandate to my Party and I have the honour to fulfil yet another important pledge to the people of Pakistan. May they prosper. May their children be happy. This has been my struggle. Pakistan Zindabad.—APP.

Punjab Chief Minister Address

On 17th November 1975, the Chief Minister Punjab declared that the Provincial Government was actively working on legislative amendments to implement in time the historic decision announced by the Prime Minister exempting small land owners from payment of land revenue and related cesses.

The revolutionary step taken by the People's Government, he said, would entail a net revenue deficit to the tune of Rs. 6 crore in the Punjab, offering exemption from land revenue and other taxes to 50 lakh small landowners. With the implementation of this scheme, the poor tillers would be freed from the burden of land revenue and other taxes in lines with the demands of social justice, he added.

The Chief Minister Punjab said while no previous Government could dare to take up this genuine demand of the samll landowners, the people's Government took the bold initiative for effecting a reform which has no parallel in the history of the sub-continent. The poor small landowners would now be saved from fear of attachment of their holdings and imprison-

ment and arrest due to non-payment of land revenue and other taxes, and also from appeasement of revenue officials, he added.

The historic decision, he said, marks the cumination of a crusade against tyranny and oppresion and it was up to the people to decide what to do about the persons criticising the step taken for relieving the oppressed farmer.

The Punjab Revenue Minister's Statement

According to a statement made by the Punjab Revenue Minister over seven lakhs owners of agriculture holdings will benefit from the exemption from revenue and other taxes as announced by the Prime Minister. The total saving accruing to these farmers will approximate to Rs. 6.30 crore. Besides, the cultivators will be spared of the extra-ordinary inconvenience caused to them while approaching Patwaris and other officials with regard to several matters relating to the payment of Revenue and other taxes.

He pointed out that average exemption per family amounting to Rs. 89 mattered a lot for the poor peasant. The small farmer, he added, was so financially hard-pressed that he used to sell his cattle and other belonging for bare survival. "From the produce of his crope, the could hardly make both ends meet", the Minister said and added that number of peasants who benefit from the exemption contituted 3 per cent of the rural population.

The exemption facility, declared the Minister, was a historic measure to provide a fair dealt to the down-trodden peasants and to revolutionise rural economy and sought to realise Allama Iqbal's dream.

General benefits to the country as a whole:

Statement made by Mr. Khuda Bakhsh Bucha

According to the information released by the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Agriculture, Malik Khuda Baksh Bucha, a out 80% farmers would benefit from the land revenue exemption throughout the country. The total loss to the national exchequer will amount to between eight and nine crore of rupees, which will be met by increasing the land revenue and local taxes on the big land holders.

Considering the existing land holdings in the country, he said, 90 per cent of the cultivated land belonged to the farmers owning less than 50 acres. And this is a sufficient indication of the sweeping effects of the present revenue exemption.

Mr. Bucha emphasised the role of the present Government in creating political consciousness among the masses and said he was happy to note that even a common farm worker now knew his rights and he was confident that the landlords would never be able to exploit them.

District-wise Population of the Punjab 1961 and 1972

TABLE I

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB 1961 and 1972

(Thousands)

District	1961	1972 (p)
The Punjab	**25,488**	**37,374**
Rawalpindi, Division	**3,885**	**5,689**
Campbellpur	689	984
Rawalpindi	1,121	1,751
Jhelum	749	1,052
Gujrat	1,326	1,902
Sargodha Division	**5,978**	**8,987**
Sargodha	1,468	2,105
Mianwali	747	1,095
Lyallpur	2,684	4,233
Jhang	1,079	1,554
Lahore Division	**6,448**	**9,672**
Lahore	2,480	3,762
Gujranwala	1,292	2,058
Sheikhupura	1,080	1,562
Sialkot	1,596	2,290
Multan Division	**6,603**	**9,495**
D. G. Khan	777	1,128
Muzaffargarh	990	1,548
Multan,	2,702	4,010
Sahiwal	2,134	2,809
Bahawalpur Division	**2,574**	**3,531**
Bahawalpur	735	1,053
Bahawalnagar	823	1,077
Rahimyar Khan	1,016	1,401

(p) Provincial-Sources:—Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Punjab, "Development Statistic of the Punjab, November, 1973, Table 150".

TABLE 3

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN THE PUNJAB: 1964-65 to 1972-73

(thousand Tons/Bales)

Year	Wheat	Cotton (Bales)	Sugar cane Gur	Rice (Cleaned)	Maize
1964-65	3,572	1,676	1230	681	351
1965-66	2,934	1,588	1570	606	227
1966-67	3,345	1,983	1545	641	270
1967-68	4,979	2,169	1361	771	392
1968-69	5,165	2,174	1590	1078	305
1969-70	5,552	2,244	1942	1175	319
1970-71	4,870	2,229	1657	967	338
1971-72	5,207	2,976	1356	976	335
1972-73	5,603	2,826	1351	985	324

Source:—Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Punjab, "Development Statistics, of the Punjab November, 1973, Table/No. 26"

TABLE 4

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB 1964-65 TO 1972-73

Year	Area Thousand Acres	Production Thousand Tons
1964-65	9,570	3.572
1965-66	9,100	2,934
1966-67	9,556	3,345
1967-68	10,598	4,979
1968-69	11,237	5,165
1969-70	11,063	5,552
1970-71	10,847	4,970
1971-72	10,451	5,207
1972-73	10,790	5,603

Source:—Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Punjab, "Development Statistics of the Punjab, November, 1973, Table No 25 and 26."

Resume of Activities of Information, Culture and Tourism Department 1975

The Punjab Information Department is mainly responsible for promoting a progressive and dynamic image of the Government through projection of its activities and keeping the Government constantly informed of public reactions to its policies. This Department works in close liaison with the Federal Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in order to keep uniformity in the Press and publicity policies. The more dynamic and progressive is the Government, the more this Department has to be active and shoulder greater workload.

The Information Department through its Directorate of Public Relations projects Government policies, spot light development plans and schemes undertaken by the Government. This Directorate also acts as a bridge between the Government and the public for transmission of news and views through the media of mass communication.

On the publicity side, Public Relations Officers are attached to Governor, Chief Minister and the Ministers to publicise their departmental activities and highlight the achievements of the departments under their respective administrative control.

The Divisional Information Offices at Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, and Multan headed by an Assistant Director, are also under the administrative control of this Directorate. They are responsible for publicising Government activities and functions within their divisions. They have to arrange, frequently, press parties in varicus districts within the division to cover the functions attended by Minister and other dignitaries. Fourteen District Offices exist to highlight development projects in their districts. These offices have proved very effective in projecting Government activities and development made at the district level.

The Press Information Section has also a Pictorial Section which caters for photographic requirements of newspapers and news agencies at the provincial as well as regional levels.

Press Laws

The Directorate is also responsible for enforcement of Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963, involving:

(*a*) Scrutiny of the printed materials;

(*b*) Grant of declarations to newspapers and printing presses;

(*c*) Proscription of newspapers and other publications;

(*d*) Proscription of books, pamphlets, etc. and other action against objectionable literature and advertisements;

(*e*) Demand and refund of security under the Press Ordinance;

(*f*) Cataloguing of the books received in the Press Branch under the law:

(*g*) Preparation of a daily Press Summary and a fortnightly report on Press trends;

(*h*) Preparation of annual list of newspapers and periodicals in the Punjab.

(*i*) Miscellaneous allied matters.

During the year 1975, the Department advised authentication of 87 new declarations. No declaration of any newspaper was annulled during the year in line with the Prime Minister's policy regarding freedom of Press. The Department has been keeping a strict watch on newspapers, and magazines for checking seditious and anti-State propaganda as well as obscene publications. Action against following books and magazines was taken for obscene writings:

(Books and periodicals forfeited)

Name of papers	*Name of books*
1. Samran (weekly Mehnat Kash)	1. Savi Da Dhola.
2. Roshni (Grift) Okara	2. Sexy Girl.
3. Zeenat, Lahore.	3. Life Series.

(Periodicals from which security was demanded)

Name of papers

1. Weekly Musawar, Lahore.
2. Weekly Assar, Lahore.
3. Fortnightly Mulaqat, Lahore.
4. Fortnightly Hidayatkar, Lahore.
5. Monthly Shalimar, Lahore.
6. Monthly Nakhuda, Lahore.

(Cases in which prosecution under PPC were initiated against the publishers of books and periodicals).:

Name of papers

1. Peshrau, Rawalpindi.
2. Monthly " Tasweer ", Lahore.

Action against the following magazines and journals has also been initiated but not yet finalized :

1. Urdu monthly Society (Azad Dunya Digest), Lahore.
2. Urdu weekly ' Mumtaz', Lahore.
3. Urdu monthly ' Parwana ', Lahore.
4. Urdu monthly ' Shama ', Lahore.
5. Urdu monthly ' Boby ' (Naqash), Lahore.
6. Urdu monthly ' Shahnal ' , Lahore.
7. Daily ' Commerce ', Lyallpur (in guise of Inkeshaf).
8. Urdu weekly ' Pukar ', Lyallpur (in the guise of Samran).

Besides a large number of posters, pamphlets, and books have been examined and action is being considered for seditious writings.

Film Publicity

Films are the most effective media of publicity and education of the masses particularly in rural area where the literacy percentage is very low. During the year under review, the Department produced 18 documentaries projecting developmental activities in the Punjab, cultural image and other important projects relating to the Province.

Technical Cell

The Information Department provides foolproof loud speaker services at public meetings and functions addressed by the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan, foreign Heads of States, Central and Provincial Ministers. During the year services were provided to 320 such meetings. Besides, the Department provided free of charge sound system to the Provincial Assembly during all its sessions with recording devices to record complete proceedings of every session.

The Technical Cell also arranged 492 cinema shows in the villages throughout the Punjab through mobile film units maintained by the Department. Besides, this Section also arranged compulsory screening of Government films in the cinemas of Punjab and earned Rs. 2,08,470/ for the Federal and the Provincial Governments on account of fee charged from the cinemas for screening of the films.

Protocol Section

The Protocol Wing of the Department makes arrangements on behalf of the Punjab Government for the foreign Heads of States, VIP guests of foreign countries, and delegations when they arrive in Lahore or visit any

part of Punjab. This wing is responsible to provide suitable accommodation, transport and also to organise receptions, banquets, meetings, interviews and site seeings for the guests. This section has to perform very sensitive duties in the sense that the foreign guests have to be treated strictly in accordance with the protocol requirements.

The Protocol Wing is responsible for looking after the protocol of the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan when they visit Punjab. Besides, this wing also assists in organising the public functions held in Punjab of the President of Pakistan, Prime Minister as well as the Governor and the Chief Minister of the Province.

During the year the Protocol Wing made arrangements for the visit of four Heads of States, 53 High-ranking foreign dignitaries, delegates led by Ministers of foreign countries, arranged 42 receptions, besides a number of celebrations and important functions held in Lahore in connection with national days.

Also the Protocol Wing made arrangements for RCD Conference of foreign Ministers and Seerat Congress held at Lahore during the year.

Culture

The subject of culture which was previously held by the Education Department was transferred to the Information Department in the year 1975. During this year, the Information set up the Punjab Council of the Arts which was created through an Act of the Assembly as a super body to regulate, control, manage and set up Arts Councils in various parts of the Province. It was provided with lump sum grant of Rs. 5 lac in 1975-76.

Besides, the Rawalpindi Arts Council was taken over by the Information Department and its Executive Council was reconstituted. In order to expand the cultural activities and to promote local culture and art, an Arts Council was set up at Multan and arrangements for opening Arts Councils at Bahawalpur and Lyallpur have been completed. Construction of a new building with a big auditorium and an art gallery for the Pakistan Arts Council, Lahore is in progress.

A sum of Rs. 53 lac was provided to complete an auditorium building left incomplete in Multan which will serve as Auditorium and a Cultural Complex.

To promote and encourage literary and cultural activities, various cultural bodies are helped by the Department through grant-in-aid. During the year 1975-76 following grants were disbursed:

1.	Punjabi Adabi Academy, Lahore	Rs	11,500
2.	Lahore Museum, Lahore	Rs.	4,96,675
3.	Bahawalpur Museum, Baha alpur	Rs.	88,820
4.	Urdu Academy, Bahawalpur	Rs.	11,500

5.	Board for Advancement of Literature, Lahore	Rs.	2,00,000
6.	Seraiki Adabi Majlis, Bahawalpur	Rs.	11,500
7.	Pakistan Arts Council, Lahore	Rs.	86,250
8.	West Pakistan Urdu Academy, Lahore	Rs.	40,970
9.	Pakistan Writers Guild, Lahore	Rs.	25,000
10.	Punjabi Adabi League, Lahore	Rs.	11,500
11.	Bazm-e-Iqbal, Lahore	Rs.	23,000
12.	Institute of Islamic Culture, Lahore	Rs.	57,500
13.	Majlis Waris Shah, Multan	Rs.	5,750
14.	Punjabi Research Academy, Lahore	Rs.	5,000
15.	Faqir Khana Museum, Lahore	Rs.	25,000
16.	Pakistan Artists Equity, Lahore	Rs.	10,000
	Total	Rs.	11,09,965

Waris Shah Memorial

For the construction of Waris Shah Memorial over the grave of the Great Poet at Jandiala Sher Khan, District Sheikhupura, an allocation of Rs. 8 lac was made during the year for this project and an additional amount of Rs. 50,000 was donated by the Prime Minister.

The Department has set up a Waris Shah Memorial Committee, headed by Mr. B.A. Kureshi (Rtd. Chief Secretary), Chairman Lahore Museum, to look after this project which is expected to be completed at a cost of Rs. 20 lacs.

During the year ponds around the Mazar were filled to the ground level through the Irrigation Department at a total cost of Rs. 3,98,948. The project aims at setting up a complex which will house a library, a garden, a market, as well as sufficient facilities for accommodation of the pilgrims during the Urs of the Great Poet.

Obscenity

Steps to check obscenity through film and cinemas.

There has been a growing tendency towards obscenity and vulgarity in cinema shows and cinema advertisements. In order to curb obscenity and violence in films and to combat other malpractices in film business an all out campaign has been launched since May, 1975 under the directive of the Prime Minister. The following steps have been taken to achieve this object:

1. After a warning to cinema owners to abstain from displaying nude, semi-nude, obscene, vulgar and unauthorised portions of films and other malpractices, action against errant cinema houses is being taken on regular basis.

2. Special Magistrates have been nominated in all the Districts for undertaking surprise raids on cinema houses of their own and also as and when reports are received from the public regarding display of objectionable and unauthorised material or any other violation.

3. Cinema Advisory Committee consisting of private citizens, lawyers, journalists, ulema, social and political workers and educationists have been set up to assist the administration in counteracting the menace of obscene and blue films and other malpractices.

4. Liaison between the Film Exhibitors Association and the district authorities is being strengthened. It has been made clear to the cinema owners that Government will give due weight to the recommendations of the Film Exhibitors Association for penal action against errant cinema houses.

5. The Special Branch has been entrusted with the task of finding out the regular dealers in blue films and other unauthorized pieces of film and institute cases against them under the law.

6. Newspapers and cinema magazines have been discretely warned that legal action would be taken against them if they continue publishing obscenely worded or portrayed advertisements.

7. A list of ill-reputed cinema houses has been sent to all the District Magistrates with the request to make frequent surprise raids on these cinema houses and take maximum punitive action against the defaulters.

8. The District Magistrates have been instructed to send monthly reports on regular basis on action taken against cinema managements for showing obscene and objectionable films.

9. As a result of this campaign 38 errant cinemas have been proceeded against and penalized during the period from May, 1975 to March, 1976.

Besides the above measures, the question of amending the relevant laws so as to make them more effective and punitive is under active consideration with the Federal Government in consultation with the Provincial Governments. In order to expand the cinema circuit in the country, Government is seriously thinking of easing restrictions on the construction of cinemas in major towns and cities.